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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 87-692
S. 1130

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INDEX AND SUMMARY OF S. 1130

Feb. 28, 1961	Sen. Williams (N.J.) introduced and discussed S. 1130 which was referred to the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee. Print of bill and remarks of Sen. Williams.
Mar. 7, 1961	Rep. Zelenko introduced H. R. 5285 which was referred to the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. Print of bill.
Apr. 25, 1961	Senate subcommittee voted to report S. 1130.
May 16, 1961	Rep. Cohelan introduced H. R. 7088 which was referred to the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. Print of bill.
July 27, 1961	Senate committee voted to report S. 1130.
Aug. 9, 1961	Senate committee reported S. 1130 with amendments. S. Report No. 699. Print of bill and report.
Aug. 14, 1961	Senate passed over S. 1130.
Aug. 23, 1961	Rep. Ryan introduced H. R. 8882 which was referred to the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. Print of bill.
Aug. 25, 1961	Senate passed S. 1130 as reported.
Aug. 28, 1961	S. 1130 was referred to the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. Print of bill.
June 29, 1962	Rep. Roberts introduced H. R. 12365 which was referred to the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. Print of bill.
June 30, 1962	Rep. Rogers, Fla., introduced H. R. 12381.
Aug. 14, 1962	House committee voted to report H. R. 12365.
Aug. 20, 1962	House committee reported H. R. 12365 without amendment. H. Report No. 2253. Print of bill and report.
Aug. 30, 1962	House Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 12365. H. Res. 781. H. Report No. 2314.
Sept. 10, 1962	House passed S. 1130 with amendment (in lieu of H. R. 12365). H. R. 12365 laid on table.
Sept. 11, 1962	Senate concurred in House amendment.
Sept. 25, 1962	Approved: Public Law 87-692.

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF S. 1130

Feb. 28, 1961 — Sen. Williams (N.J.) introduced and discussed S. 1130 which was referred to the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee. Print of bill and remarks of Sen. Williams.

Mar. 7, 1961 — Rep. Zelenko introduced H. R. 5265 which was referred to the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. Print of bill.

Apr. 25, 1961 — Senate subcommittee voted to report S. 1130.

May 16, 1961 — Rep. Ochelan introduced H. R. 7088 which was referred to the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. Print of bill.

July 27, 1961 — Senate committee voted to report S. 1130.

Aug. 9, 1961 — Senate committee reported S. 1130 with amendments. S. Report No. 699. Print of bill and report.

Aug. 14, 1961 — Senate passed over S. 1130.

Aug. 23, 1961 — Rep. Ryan introduced H. R. 8982 which was referred to the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. Print of bill.

Aug. 25, 1961 — Senate passed S. 1130 as reported.

Aug. 28, 1961 — S. 1130 was referred to the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. Print of bill.

June 29, 1962 — Rep. Roberts introduced H. R. 12365 which was referred to the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. Print of bill.

June 30, 1962 — Rep. Rogers, Fla., introduced H. R. 12381.

Aug. 14, 1962 — House committee voted to report H. R. 12365.

Aug. 20, 1962 — House committee reported H. R. 12365 without amendment. H. Report No. 2253. Print of bill and report.

Aug. 30, 1962 — House Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 12365. H. Res. 781. H. Report No. 2311.

Sept. 10, 1962 — House passed S. 1130 with amendment (in lieu of H. R. 12365). H. R. 12365 laid on table.

Sept. 11, 1962 — Senate concurred in House amendment.

Sept. 25, 1962 — Approved: Public Law 87-592.

DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 87-692

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES FOR MIGRATORY WORKERS. Amends title III of the Public Health Service Act to provide authorization for sums, not to exceed $3,000,000 in any one year, for each of the fiscal years, 1963, 1964, and 1965, for the purpose of providing family health services for domestic agricultural migratory workers and their families.

87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1130

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 28, 1961

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey (for himself, Mr. HILL, Mr. YARBOROUGH, Mr. JAVITS, Mr. SMITH of Massachusetts, Mr. CLARK, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. BURDICK, Mr. CASE of New Jersey, Mr. MCCARTHY, and Mr. CARROLL) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare

A BILL

To amend title III of the Public Health Service Act to authorize grants for improving domestic agricultural migratory workers' health services and conditions.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That title III of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C., chapter 6A, subchapter II) is amended by inserting at the end of part A thereof the following new section:

"GRANTS FOR IMPROVING DOMESTIC AGRICULTURAL MIGRATORY WORKERS' HEALTH SERVICES AND CONDITIONS

"SEC. 310. (a) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for each fiscal year thereafter, such sums, not to exceed $3,000,000 for any year, as may be necessary to enable the Surgeon General (1) to make grants to public or other nonprofit agencies, institutions, and organizations for paying part of the cost of special projects to improve health services for and the health conditions of domestic agricultural migratory workers and their families, including training persons to provide health services for or otherwise improve the health conditions of such migratory workers and their families, and (2) to conduct studies, investigations, and demonstrations, to train Federal or other personnel for providing such services or otherwise improving such conditons, and to encourage and cooperate in intrastate or interstate programs, for the purpose of improving health services for or otherwise improving the health conditions of domestic agricultural migratory workers and their families.

"(b) The Surgeon General is authorized to appoint an expert advisory committee to advise him in connection with the administration of this section, including the development of program policies and the review of grant applications."

87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1130

A BILL

To amend title III of the Public Health Service Act to authorize grants for improving domestic agricultural migratory workers' health services and conditions.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey, Mr. HILL, Mr. YARBOROUGH, Mr. JAVITS, Mr. SMITH of Massachusetts, Mr. CLARK, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. BURDICK, Mr. CASE of New Jersey, Mr. MCCARTHY, and Mr. CARROLL

FEBRUARY 28, 1961

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare

APPENDIX I.—*Synoptic analysis of legislation authorizing seizure of industrial property*—Continued

Statute	Duration		Scope of authority	Limitations on its exercise	Terms and conditions of employment during seizure	Compensation
	As enacted	As extended or repealed				
13. Sec. 9 of Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, 54 Stat. 885, 892, 50 U.S.C. App. (1946 ed.) Sec. 309. Enacted Sept. 16, 1940; amended by War Labor Disputes Act, 57 Stat. 163, 164, q.v., infra.	To May 15, 1945, 54 Stat. 885, 897.	Extended to Mar. 31, 1947, 60 Stat. 341, 342.	President may "take immediate possession of any such plant." (Extended by amendment to "any plant, mine, or facility" capable of producing "any articles or materials which may be required * * * or which may be useful" for the war effort, 57 Stat. 163, 164.)	a. Plant is equipped for or capable of being readily transformed for the manufacture of necessary supplies. b. Owner refuses to give Government order precedence or to fill it.	None	"The compensation * * * shall be fair and just."
14. Sec. 3 of War Labor Disputes Act of 1943, 57 Stat. 163, 164, 50 U.S.C. App. (1946 ed.) sec. 1503. Enacted June 25, 1943.	To termination of this act by concurrent resolution by Congress or of hostilities. Plants seized previously may be operated until 6 months after termination of hostilities.	----------	President may "take immediate possession" of "any plant, mine, or facility equipped for the manufacture, production, or mining of any articles or materials which may be required * * * or which may be useful" for the war effort.	a. Finding and proclamation by the President that— (1) there is an interruption on account of a labor disturbance, (2) the war effort will be unduly impeded, (3) seizure is necessary to insure operation. b. Plant must be returned to owner within 60 days after the restoration of the productive efficiency."	Same "terms and conditions of employment which were in effect at the time [of taking] possession," except that terms and conditions might be changed by order of the War Labor Board on application (sees. 4, 5, 57 Stat. 163, 165).	Same as next above.
15. Title VIII, "Repricing of War Contracts," of Revenue Act of 1943, 58 Stat. 21, 92, 50 U.S.C. App. (1946 ed.) sec. 1192. Enacted Feb. 25, 1944.	To termination of hostilities.	----------	President may "take immediate possession of the plant or plants * * * and * * * operate them in accordance with sec. 9 of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended."	a. The Secretary of a Department deems the price of an article or service required directly or indirectly by the Department is unreasonable. b. The Secretary, after the refusal of the person furnishing the article or service to agree to a price, sets a price. c. The person "willfully refuses, or willfully fails" to furnish the articles or services at the price fixed by the Secretary.	None	Do.
16. Selective Service Act of 1948, 62 Stat. 604, 625, 626; 50 U.S.C. App. sec. 456. Enacted June 24, 1948.	No time limit	----------	President may "take immediate possession of any plant, mine, or other facility * * * and to operate it * * * for the production of such articles or materials."	a. President with advice of the National Security Resources Board determines prompt delivery of articles or materials is "in the interest of the national security." b. Procurement "has been authorized by the Congress exclusively for the use of the Armed Forces" or the AEC. c. Owner refuses or fails to give precedence to Government order placed with notice that it is made pursuant to this section, or to fill the order properly.	do	"Fair and just compensation shall be paid."
17. Sec. 201(a) of Defense Production Act, 64 Stat. 798, 799, 59 U.S.C. App. sec. 2281(a). Enacted Sept. 8, 1950; amended, 65 Stat. 131, 132, q.v., infra.	To June 30, 1951. But see sec. 716(a), 64 Stat. 798, 822.	Extended to July 31, 1951, 65 Stat. 110. Extended to June 30, 1952, sec. 111, 65 Stat. 131, 144.	President may "requisition equipment, supplies or componeut parts thereof, or materials or facilities necessary for the manufacture, servicing, or operation of such equipment, supplies, or component parts." 64 Stat. 798, 799. Restricted in the main to personal property by sec. 102(b), 65 Stat. 132.	President determines that— a. Its use is "needed for national defense," b. the need is "immediate and impending," "will not admit of delay or resort to any other source of supply," c. other reasonable means of obtaining use of the property have been exhausted.	do	President shall determine just compensation as of the time the property is taken; if owner is dissatisfied, he shall be promptly paid 75 percent of the amount determined by the President and may sue within 3 years in the district courts or the Court of Claims, regardless of the amount involved, for the rest of "just compensation."
18. Sec. 102(b)(2) of Defense Production Act Amendments of 1951, 65 Stat. 131, 132, 50 U.S.C. App. sec. 2281(b). Enacted July 31, 1951.	To June 30, 1952, 65 Stat. 131, 144.	----------	Court condemnation of real property in accordance with existing statutes.	President deems the real property "necessary in the interest of national defense."	do	Under existing statutes for condemnation. Immediate possession given only upon deposit of amount "estimated to be just compensation," 75 percent of which is immediately paid without prejudice to the owner.

AMENDMENT OF INVESTMENT COMPANY ACT OF 1940

Mrs. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, I introduce a bill to amend the Investment Act of 1940.

In the President's press conference of Wednesday, February 8, he referred to what he called "unmoral practices conducted in the American business community." He said that he hoped "that the business community itself will consider what steps it could take to lift this shadow from its shoulder."

The bill which I introduce would encourage Boards of Directors of registered investment companies and their investment advisers and underwriters to maintain the highest standards of fiduciary responsibility among their own members.

This bill seeks to protect the investor. It provides that responsible officials in the investment industry disclose details of private transactions and dealings in securities in which the companies they manage also had an interest. Safeguards built into the legislation would prevent abuses by bringing the SEC, and ultimately the courts, into the picture when disclosure sought is not voluntarily brought forth.

Members of this body are aware of my deep interest in protecting the consumer. The investment company business is that aspect of the securities industry most directly affecting the consumer-public. In recent years, we have seen a tremendous growth in the number of citizens who have invested small amounts of money in investment companies as a means of participating in the American free enterprise system. Billions of dollars are now being managed by such companies and their boards of directors on behalf of small and large investors. The highest standards of business ethics are required of these money managers.

It is in this spirit that I introduce the bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 1117) to amend the Investment Company Act of 1940, introduced by Mrs. NEUBERGER, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO STATES FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION

Mr. BLAKLEY. Mr. President, I introduce, and send to the desk for appropriate reference, a bill to provide financial assistance to the States for public education.

No element of our society is more vital to the present and the future than the youth of America and their education and preparation for citizenship.

Costs of education have risen greatly in recent years, but I am not one to say they are too high. We must provide always the finest facilities possible. We must have the best trained teachers, and they should be paid commensurately with the wonderful contribution they are making toward the education of our growing population.

In paying this price, we must, in my opinion, see to it that the educational system remains close to the people themselves. There must be no central control of the entire national system from any single source.

The bill I am introducing, Mr. President, would provide financial aid to the States in maintaining their own locally administered school systems. There would be no Federal control.

The assistance would come by authorizing annual appropriation to each of the 50 States of amounts equal to 5 percent of the Federal income taxes collected within the State during the preceding fiscal year.

Mr. President, this is a simple proposal. It is a proposal that will work—and it will work without doing damage to the educational system that has served us so well through the years.

The Federal Government has preempted the field of taxation to such a degree there is no other adequate source.

The bill specifically provides that the sums thus made available to the States shall not be subject to control, review, or audit by any Federal official or any Federal court.

The bill is based on two simple propositions:

First. We need to provide more money for our schools.

Second. We must avoid Federal control of our schools.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of my bill be printed in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bill will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 1118) to provide aid to States for educational purposes only, introduced by Mr. BLAKLEY, was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That 5 per centum of all Federal income taxes collected are appropriated and deemed to be revenue for the State within which it is collected, for use for educational purposes only.

SEC. 2. District directors of internal revenue are hereby authorized and directed to transfer to the treasurer, or corresponding official, of the State within which their respective internal revenue districts are situated, at the end of each fiscal year an amount equal to 5 per centum of the Federal income taxes collected within such State during said fiscal year.

SEC. 3. The use and expenditure of the moneys appropriated by this Act shall be solely at the discretion of the State, and shall not be subject to control, review, or audit by any court of the United States.

SEC. 4. (a) For purposes of this Act, the amount of Federal income taxes collected within each State during any fiscal year is an amount equal to—

(1) the total amount of Federal income taxes collected in the internal revenue district or districts in such State during such fiscal year reduced by

(2) the total amount of credits allowed and refunds paid in such internal revenue district or districts during such fiscal year with respect to overpayments of Federal income taxes during such fiscal year or any preceding fiscal year.

(b) For purposes of this Act, the term "Federal income taxes" means—

(1) the income taxes imposed by chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (including payments of estimated tax under sections 6153 and 6154 of such Code);

(2) the withholding taxes imposed by chapter 3 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 on the income of nonresident alien individuals and foreign corporations and on tax-free covenant bonds; and

(3) the withholding tax on wages of individuals imposed by chapter 24 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

(c) Each District Director of Internal Revenue shall, as soon as practicable after the close of each fiscal year, report to the Secretary of the Treasury the amount of Federal income taxes collected in his internal revenue district during such fiscal year, and the amount remitted to the respective States.

SEC. 5. For the purposes of this Act, the term "State" includes the District of Columbia. The determination of the amount of Federal income taxes collected in the District of Columbia during any fiscal year shall be made under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION RELATING TO MIGRATORY LABOR

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference, 11 bills relating to the problems of migratory agricultural workers. A number of my colleagues have kindly joined me in cosponsoring several of these bills. These bills have evolved from 18 months of work and study by the Subcommittee on Migratory Labor, including public hearings and field trips in eight of the States which use large numbers of migratory farmworkers each year.

The subject matter of the bills I have introduced is broad, Mr. President, because the problem in this area is broad and deep. The specific subjects of the bills are these: First, agricultural minimum wage; second, agricultural child labor; third, education of migrant children; fourth, education of migrant adults; fifth, registration of agricultural labor contractors; sixth, housing aids for farmers; seventh, agricultural labor relations; eighth, stabilization of the farm work force; ninth, improved health services for migrant families; tenth, improved welfare services for migrant children; and eleventh, establishment of a Citizens Council on Migratory Labor.

Many States, local communities, and private citizens are working hard to cope with the problems caused by the seasonal need for farmworkers. Yet the harsh fact is that the progress being made is miniscule in relation to the overall problem. The reason for this is clear, I think, State and local efforts are bearing the full load of a problem which is fundamentally interstate in nature and which remains with us because the Federal Government has not accepted its share of responsibility. The bills I have introduced look toward acceptance of that responsibility and I hope the full Senate will have an opportunity to consider them very soon.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bills lie on the desk until March 3, to give an opportunity to other

Senators to join as cosponsors if they desire to do so.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bills will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bills will lie on the desk, as requested by the Senator from New Jersey.

The bills, introduced by Mr. WILLIAMS (for himself and other Senators) were received, read twice by their titles, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey (for himself and Mr. CLARK):

S. 1122. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act, 1938, as amended, to provide for minimum wages for certain persons employed in agriculture, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey (for himself, Mr. JAVITS, and Mr. CLARK):

S. 1123. A bill to amend section 13(c) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 with respect to the exemption of agricultural employees from the child labor provisions of such act; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey (for himself, Mr. YARBOROUGH, Mr. HART, Mr. MORSE, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. CASE of New Jersey, Mr. CARROLL, Mr. SYMINGTON, Mr. LONG of Missouri, Mr. YOUNG of Ohio, Mr. CLARK, Mr. SCOTT, and Mr. JAVITS):

S. 1124. A bill to provide certain payments to assist in providing improved educational opportunities for children of migrant agricultural employees; and

S. 1125. A bill to provide grants for adult education for migrant agricultural employees; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey (for himself, Mr. JAVITS, Mr. BURDICK, Mr. SMITH of Massachusetts, and Mr. CLARK):

S. 1126. A bill to provide for the registration of contractors of migrant agricultural workers and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey (for himself, Mr. JAVITS, and Mr. CLARK):

S. 1127. A bill to amend title V of the Housing Act of 1949 to assist in the provision of housing for domestic farm labor; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey (for himself and Mr. CLARK):

S. 1128. A bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act, as amended, so as to make its provisions applicable to agriculture; and

S. 1129. A bill to amend the act of June 6, 1933, as amended, to authorize the Secretary of Labor to provide improved programs of recruitment, transportation, and distribution of agricultural workers in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey (for himself, Mr. HILL, Mr. YARBOROUGH, Mr. JAVITS, Mr. SMITH of Massachusetts, and Mr. CLARK):

S. 1130. A bill to amend title III of the Public Health Service Act to authorize grants for improving domestic agricultural migratory workers' health services and conditions; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey (for himself, Mr. JAVITS, Mr. SMITH of Massachusetts, Mr. YARBOROUGH, and Mr. CLARK):

S. 1131. A bill to amend title V of the Social Security Act to further assist States in establishing and operating day-care facilities for the children of migrant agricultural workers; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey (for himself, Mr. JAVITS, and Mr. CLARK):

S. 1132. A bill to provide for the establishment of a council to be known as the National Citizens Council on Migratory Labor; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

ASSISTANCE TO STATES FOR CONSTRUCTION OF PUBLIC COMMUNITY COLLEGES

Mr. CASE of New Jersey. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill providing a program of financial assistance to the States for construction of public community colleges.

This is substantially the same bill I introduced in the previous Congress. The situation has changed in only one important particular: the need for action is greater than ever. The longer we delay action, the greater the number of our capable young people who will be unable to better themselves through higher education.

Authorities tell us we must double our educational facilities over the next 10 years. Many in the educational community are already alive to this crisis. Indeed, most colleges and universities are striving to enlarge and improve their facilities on their own. These efforts have been helpful, but they are not enough, by any means.

One of the most widely acclaimed answers to our problem of providing for the expansion of college facilities has been the relatively new and fast growing 2-year community college. Community colleges now make up more than half of the 677 2-year colleges in the United States, enrolling an estimated 900,000 students. The popularity of these colleges is easily traceable to important advantages they afford to the average high school graduate. Community colleges can offer a variety of programs, fulfilling needs of students planning to continue in college at a 4-year institution, students desiring only 2 years of study in the vocational or technical training areas and adults intending to further their education while working.

Community colleges also offer important savings to a student in that it is usually possible for him to live at home and even to work part-time, should he desire to do so. And since community colleges normally have no requirement for costly dormitories, and the like, there are important savings in school construction costs.

It is because I, too, believe that the community college is the best way to meet the growing requirement of our young people for higher education that I again introduce this bill. Assistance elementary and secondary schools remains essential. But we cannot limit our goals to either of these areas alone if this country is to meet its responsibilities in the field of education.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 1140) providing a program of financial assistance to the States for the construction of public community colleges, introduced by Mr. CASE of New Jersey, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

PRIORITY OF LIENS IN BANKRUPTCY

Mr. HRUSKA. Mr. President, on behalf of the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND] and myself I send a bill to the desk which establishes the priority of liens in bankruptcy and I ask that it be appropriately referred.

The need for the bill has grown out of conflicting interpretations of the law over the past 5 years which have had the effect of creating considerable uncertainty in the commercial world as to the strength of secured credit.

The bill is identical in form to H.R. 1961 introduced in the other body earlier this year by Congressman POFF. Subsequent to its introduction the Supreme Court handed down its decision in Lewis against Manufacturers National Bank—364 U.S. 603—which disposes of one of the problems this bill was designed to correct. After further study of this matter, the committee may however recommend the advisability of statutory clarification notwithstanding this helpful decision. For this reason the bill has not been revised to reflect the court action.

The Congress passed a measure similar in its essential aspects to this one in the closing days of the last session. I refer to H.R. 7242 of the 86th Congress. The two changes which were made were included at the behest of the Treasury Department and worked out with them. At the time the bill was considered in the body, the junior Senator from Michigan inserted excerpts from the report explaining the rather complicated nature of the legislation. They can be found on pages 16363–65 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, issue of August 25, 1960.

It is hoped that after hearings the remaining objections noted by the President in his memorandum of disapproval dated September 8, 1960, can be removed or ironed out, as the case might be, so that the existing uncertainty as to the status of secured claims and the ensuing inequities will be eliminated.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 1142) to amend sections 1, 17a, 57j, 64a(5), 67b, 67c, and 70c of the Bankruptcy Act, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. HRUSKA (for himself and Mr. EASTLAND), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

NATIONAL INVEST-IN-AMERICA WEEK, 1961

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a joint resolution to provide for the designation of the week of April 30 through May 6, 1961, as National Invest-in-America Week throughout the United States of America and its territorial possessions.

Mr. President, my colleagues may recall that I have been considerably inter-

ested in the invest-in-America movement since its original inception in 1949. I have been happy to make numerous public statements in which I have endorsed the worthwhile objectives of the National Invest-in-America Committee, which now has branch committees in over 250 communities throughout our 50 States. In my own great State of Wisconsin, for example, seven individual communities have announced that they plan to hold local observances this year; including Milwaukee, Madison, Janesville, Fond du Lac, Sheboygan, Stevens Point, and Grantsburg. Incidentally, the man who has actively spearheaded these efforts in the Badger State for the past several years is Mr. Roth S. Schleck, who is the able State chairman of the Wisconsin Invest-in-America Committee.

In recent years it has been my pleasure to welcome fellow Senators and Representatives, and to greet members of the National Invest-in-America Committee—as well as local leaders in business and in the executive branch of the Government—at "kickoff" luncheons in the Old Supreme Court Chamber here in the Capitol. These events have initiated annual celebrations of national invest-in-America activities and their purpose has been to dramatize the principles of this constructive program and to stimulate interest in year-round activities.

Mr. President, the invest-in-America program has ably demonstrated that it is a solid growth enterprise and that its objectives are dedicated to promoting the growth of America's economy. These objectives are best summed up in the statement of its principles:

The American competitive enterprise system was founded on the work and savings of the people and has produced the highest standard of living in history. Our people, of their own free will, have made all forms of investment from Government bonds to venture capital for new enterprise. Competitive enterprise is dependent on the continued supply of these funds, which benefit consumers, workers, and the national interest; as well as investors. Investing in America has helped to make our country great. This idea needs to be brought home to all the people—men, women, and school-children.

We know that today, more than ever before, our Nation is faced with both challenges and opportunities for stimulating the lagging economy. The welfare of our people, our progress as a nation, and the security of our way of life, all depend upon the maintenance of a sound and strong economy. In order to build a bigger and better future for America, it is necessary that the savings of the American people, in the form of retained earnings of corporations, as well as individual savings, provide the capital. It has been estimated that each new job requires at least $14,000 of new capital investment; and these investments in our free-enterprise system represent the lifeblood of our economy. By following an adequate and intelligent program of personal savings and investment, each of us will be able to add immeasurably to our own personal welfare by stimulating production of wealth—and hence prosperity—for our Nation.

It is my understanding that, today, about 13 million Americans own shares in public corporations—which is an increase of about three-quarters of a million per year since 1953. And I am pleased to note that these shareowners in America's future represent a broad cross section of the public, who have received well over $500 million in distributed dividends in the year 1960 alone.

The value of annual observances, and the outstanding work performed by the various nationwide committees in making such observances possible, was recognized by former President Eisenhower, who has stated that "the annual observance of Invest-in-America Week is a good time to reaffirm our belief in the power of work, savings, and investments to create new business and better job opportunities for all our citizens."

Mr. President, by the designation of such a National Invest-in-America Week, our citizens will be called upon to recognize that through this observance we are endeavoring to preserve our economic, religious, and political freedoms on the bloodless economic battlefield of competition in a free-enterprise society.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of the joint resolution be printed at this point in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The joint resolution will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, will be printed in the RECORD.

The joint resolution (S.J. Res. 56) providing for the designation of April 30 through May 6, 1961, as National Invest-in-America Week, introduced by Mr. WILEY, was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas Invest-in-America Week has been so designated to emphasize to the general citizenry the importance of savings and investments in the American free enterprise system; and

Whereas the basic program of Invest-in-America Week is to demonstrate and point up to the American people the following two vitally important messages: (1) Every American is an investor in jobs, savings, home-ownership, insurance, and securities, and (2) every American is a capitalist and partner in American free enterprise if he has a savings account, insurance, stocks or bonds, or owns or is buying his home or other tangible property; and

Whereas the American way of life based upon private capital investment is today the foundation of the free world and the strongest link in our massive bulwark against totalitarianism, communism, and enslavement; and

Whereas our free enterprise system today is faced with the gravest challenge in our entire history, not only from the forces of communism from without, but also from a domestic danger—a lack of basic understanding of the American system among our own citizenry; and

Whereas the American competitive enterprise system was founded and developed upon the sacrifice, work, and savings of the American people, and has produced the highest standard of living in world history; and

Whereas our competitive enterprise is dependent upon a continual supply of funds in order to continue to serve the national interest by providing its benefits to consumers, workers, and investors; and

Whereas Invest-in-America Week hastens to remind us that thrift and intelligent investment are basic and vital to the economic vigor and health of the Nation; and

Whereas it is clear that savings, and the incentive to invest them wisely, provide much of the capital strength for the growth of our great country; and

Whereas industry, business, labor, civic bodies and countless other groups representing a vast cross-section of the community annually support the Invest-in-America observance which has developed from a small unheralded beginning in 1950 to a nationwide observance in over two hundred fifty (250) major cities and metropolitan areas from coast to coast in the short span of ten years; and

Whereas over thirteen million American citizens are now investing in America through stock ownership in publicly held corporations; and

Whereas the enlightened citizen, aware of his stake in the American way of life and the many opportunities it affords, is a far superior, more responsible citizen: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation designating the week of April 30 through May 6, 1961, as National Invest-in-America Week, and to call upon the citizens of the United States to observe such week in recognition of the great endeavor in which the American people are now engaged to preserve their economic, religious, and political freedoms on the bloodless economic battlefield of competition in a free enterprise society.

CENTENNIAL OF ESTABLISHMENT OF DAKOTA TERRITORY

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, this is the centennial year of the establishment of the Dakota Territory, the organic act of Dakota Territory having been signed by President James Buchanan on March 2, 1861.

Today I am submitting, together with my colleague, the senior Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT], the senior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG], and the junior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. BURDICK], a resolution by which the U.S. Senate would note the occasion and urge general recognition of the Dakota Centennial. The resolution reads as follows:

Whereas the year 1961 marks the 100th anniversary of the creation by President James Buchanan of the Dakota Territory; and

Whereas from this vast empire, greater than the combined areas of France, Germany, and Italy, there have been created and added to the Union two whole States and parts of three other States; and

Whereas such States have contributed greatly to the strength and enrichment of our Nation; and

Whereas the area comprising the Dakota Territory was the scene of an epic westward movement which brought and continues to bring to fruition the American ideal of opportunity for all; and

Whereas the history of Dakota Territory is inextricably woven into the historical fabric of America—into its dreams and deeds, into its legend and history: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate of the United States officially recognizes March 2, 1861, the centennial of the creation of the Dakota Territory, as being of significance in the history of our Nation, and calls upon the people

87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 5285

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 7, 1961

Mr. ZELENKO introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce

A BILL

To amend title III of the Public Health Service Act to authorize grants for improving domestic agricultural migratory workers' health services and conditions.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That title III of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C., chapter 6A, subchapter II) is amended by inserting at the end of part A thereof the following new section:

"GRANTS FOR IMPROVING DOMESTIC AGRICULTURAL MIGRATORY WORKERS' HEALTH SERVICES AND CONDITIONS

"SEC. 310. (a) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for each fiscal year thereafter, such sums, not to exceed $3,-

000,000 for any year, as may be necessary to enable the Surgeon General (1) to make grants to public or other nonprofit agencies, institutions, and organizations for paying part of the cost of special projects to improve health services for and the health conditions of domestic agricultural migratory workers and their families, including training persons to provide health services for or otherwise improve the health conditions of such migratory workers and their families, and (2) to conduct studies, investigations, and demonstrations, to train Federal or other personnel for providing such services or otherwise improving such conditions, and to encourage and cooperate in intrastate or interstate programs, for the purpose of improving health services for or otherwise improving the health conditions of domestic agricultural migratory workers and their families.

"(b) The Surgeon General is authorized to appoint an expert advisory committee to advise him in connection with the administration of this section, including the development of program policies and the review of grant applications."

87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 5285

A BILL

To amend title III of the Public Health Service Act to authorize grants for improving domestic agricultural migratory workers' health services and conditions.

By Mr. ZELENKO

MARCH 7, 1961

Referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department Staff Only)

Issued April 26, 1961
For actions of April 25, 1961
87th-1st, No. 69

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HIGHLIGHTS: House subcommittee voted to report bill to increase per diem travel rates. Senate subcommittee voted to report migratory labor bills relating to education, child labor, health services, and registration of contractors. House committee voted to report Delaware River Basin Compact bill.

SENATE

1. FARM LABOR. The Migratory Labor Subcommittee of the Labor and Public Welfare Committee voted to report to the full committee the following bills: p. D276

~~S. 1123, to exempt migratory labor children above certain ages from the child labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938;~~

~~S. 1124, to provide Federal assistance in providing improved educational opportunities for children of migratory farm workers;~~

~~S. 1125, to provide Federal assistance for the adult education of migratory farm workers;~~

~~S. 1126, to provide for the registration of contractors of migratory farm workers;~~

S. 1130, to authorize the Public Health Service to make grants for improving health services and conditions for migratory farm workers; and

S. 1132, to provide for the establishment of a National Citizens Council on Migratory Labor.

HOUSE

2. FOREIGN AID. By a vote of 330 to 82, passed without amendment H. R. 6518, making appropriations of $500 million for the Inter-American Social and Economic Cooperation Program and the Chilean Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Program

for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961. Rep. Conte stated that it is anticipated that this act will provide $4 million for agriculture extension in Latin America. pp. 6243-70

3. TEXTILES. Rep. Hemphill deplored the present trend in the textile industry, saying "We have finally come to the point where ... either the textile industry is going to get some sympathy, or there is not going to be any textile industry." pp. 6274-81

4. WATER POLLUTION. The Public Works Committee reported with amendment H. R. 6441, to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to provide for a more effective program of water pollution control (H. Rept. 306). p. 6288

5. VEHICLES. The Judiciary Committee reported with amendment H. R. 2883 to provide for the defense of suits against Federal employees arising out of their operation of motor vehicles in the scope of their employment (H. Rept. 297). p. 6287

6. LANDS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported /without amendment H. R. 5416, to include within the boundaries of Joshua Tree National Monument in California, certain Federally owned lands used in connection with the monument (H. Rept. 298). p. 6287

7. PERSONNEL. The Government Operations Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 3279, to increase the maximum rates of per diem allowance for employees of the Government travelling on official business. p. D278

8. DELAWARE RIVER BASIN COMPACT. The Judiciary Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. J. Res. 225, to grant the consent of Congress to the Delaware River Basin Compact and to enter into such compact on behalf of the U. S. p. D278

9. TAXATION. The Ways and Means Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 6413, to extend to fishermen the same treatment accorded farmers in relation to estimated income tax. p. D278

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

10. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Short inserted an editorial discussing family farming operations and stating that "family farming, as we think of it, is going to be around for a long time." pp. A2794-5

Rep. Stratton inserted an editorial discussing the importance of Otsego County, N. Y., as an agricultural area. p. A2795

Rep. Short inserted an article opposing the proposal in the President's farm message "which calls for referendums under which a two-thirds vote of farmers could put a commodity under Federal controls." p. A2798

11. RURAL INDUSTRY. Rep. Moeller commended "the increased interest of the Department of Agriculture in the development of our rural areas," and inserted a newspaper article, "Rural Industry Agency Is Freeman Objective." pp. A2793-4

12. ELECTRIFICATION. Rep. Kastenmeier inserted a speech by REA Administrator Clapp before the Western Farmers Electric Cooperative in Anadarko, Okla., "A Secure Supply of Power," in which he discusses the Administration's program for rural electrification. pp. A2803-4

87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 7088

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 16, 1961

Mr. COHELAN introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce

A BILL

To amend title III of the Public Health Service Act to authorize grants for improving domestic agricultural migratory workers' health services and conditions.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That title III of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C., chapter 6A, subchapter II) is amended by inserting at the end of part A thereof the following new section:

"GRANTS FOR IMPROVING DOMESTIC AGRICULTURAL MIGRATORY WORKERS' HEALTH SERVICES AND CONDITIONS

"SEC. 310. (a) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for each fiscal year thereafter, such sums, not to exceed $3,000,000 for any year, as may be necessary to enable the Surgeon General (1) to make grants to public or other nonprofit agencies, institutions, and organizations for paying part of the cost of special projects to improve health services for and the health conditions of domestic agricultural migratory workers and their families, including training persons to provide health services for or otherwise improve the health conditions of such migratory workers and their families, and (2) to conduct studies, investigations, and demonstrations, to train Federal or other personnel for providing such services or otherwise improving such conditons, and to encourage and cooperate in intrastate or interstate programs, for the purpose of improving health services for or otherwise improving the health conditions of domestic agricultural migratory workers and their families.

"(b) The Surgeon General is authorized to appoint an expert advisory committee to advise him in connection with the administration of this section, including the development of program policies and the review of grant applications."

87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 7088

A BILL

To amend title III of the Public Health Service Act to authorize grants for improving domestic agricultural migratory workers' health services and conditions.

By Mr. COHELAN

MAY 16, 1961

Referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce

July 27 1961

2. HOG CHOLERA. The Agriculture Subcommittee on Livestock and Feed Grains, in executive session, ordered reported favorably to the full committee H. R. 7176, to provide for a hog cholera eradication program. p. D627

3. YOUTH CONSERVATION. The Education and Labor Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 8354 (a clean bill introduced in lieu of H. R. 7536), to authorize pilot training and employment programs for youth, including on-the-job and other appropriate training, local public service programs, and conservation programs; and H. R. 7373, amended, relating to the occupation training, development, and use of the manpower resources of the Nation. pp. D627-8

4. TARIFFS. Received the conference report on H. R. 6611, to reduce temporarily the duty-free allowance for returning residents (H. Rept. 801). pp. 12752-3

5. EMPLOYMENT. Reps. Alger and Mathias discussed employment problems not as a weakness in the economy but rather as results of "dynamic technological development." pp. 12815-29

6. SUGAR. Rep. McCormack urged favorable consideration of Ireland's application for a sugar quota of 10,000 tons. pp. 12833-5

7. EDUCATION. Rep. Lindsay defended the publication of a pamphlet by HEW entitled "A Federal Education Agency for the Future," and stated that "by no stretch of the imagination can this document be called a master plan for Federal control." pp. 12835-7

8. RURAL AREAS DEVELOPMENT. Rep. Patman commended the "new life and vigor" the administration is bringing into the rural areas development program and discussed some of the services this Department is making available to rural communities. pp. 12838-9

9. PROPERTY. Received from GSA a draft of a proposed bill entitled, "A bill to improve the administration of transfers of certain real property for wildlife or other purposes by repealing the act of May 19, 1948, and incorporating the essential provisions thereof in the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended"; to Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee. p. 12840

10. FISHERIES; WILDLIFE. The Subcommittee on Fish and Wildlife of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee voted to report to the full committee H. R. 206, to facilitate administration of the fishery loan fund, and H. R. 7513, to restate terms of the grants covering the Rockefeller Wildlife Refuge and Game Preserve. p. D628

11. PERSONNEL. The Subcommittee of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee voted to report to the full committee H. R. 7021, to authorize Government agencies to provide quarters, household furniture and equipment, utilities, subsistence, and laundry service to civilian officers and employees of the U. S. p. D628

12. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. McCormack announced that on Wed., Aug. 2, H. R. 30, granting the consent and approval of Congress to the northeastern water and related land resources compact will be considered. p. 12773

13. ADJOURNED until Mon., July 31. pp. 12814, 12839

July 27, 1961

SENATE

14. INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1962. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 6345, and acted on the amendment in disagreement relating to land acquisition by the National Capital Parks (pp. 12688-92, 12750-2). This bill will now be sent to the President. See Digest 125 for items relating to the Forest Service.

15. WILDERNESS AREAS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendments S. 174, to provide for the establishment of a National Wilderness Preservation System of federally owned areas, including national forest areas (S. Rept. 635). pp. 12642-3

16. FARM LABOR. The Labor and Public Welfare Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) the following bills: p. D626

S. 1123, with amendment, to exempt migratory labor children above certain ages from the child labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938.

S. 1124, with amendment, to provide Federal assistance in providing improved educational opportunities for children of migratory farm workers, amended to include the amended text of S. 1125, to provide Federal assistance for the adult education of migratory farm workers.

S. 1126, with amendment, to provide for the registration of contractors of migratory farm workers.

S. 1130, with amendment, to authorize the Public Health Service to make grants for improving health services and conditions for migratory farm workers.

S. 1132, with amendment, to provide for the establishment of a National Citizens Council on Migratory Labor.

17. YOUTH CONSERVATION CORPS. The "Daily Digest" states that the Labor and Public Welfare Committee considered "but took no final action on, S. 404, to establish a Youth Conservation Corps within the Department of Labor." p. D626

18. PUBLIC LANDS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment S. 799, to amend the act of Mar. 8, 1922, so as to permit the Secretary of Interior to sell, under certain conditions, lands in Alaska known to contain workable coal, oil, or gas deposits (S. Rept. 639). p. 12642

Passed without amendment H. R. 6067, to provide for an appropriation of not to exceed $35,000 with which to make a survey of a proposed national parkway from the Blue Ridge Parkway at Tennessee Bald or Beech Gap southwest and running into Ga. (the proposed parkway would traverse certain national forest lands). This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 12655

Passed without amendment H. R. 7042, to add 1,040 acres of land in the Lassen National Forest to the Lassen Volcanic National Park, Calif. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 12655-6

Passed without amendment S. 1674, to provide additional authority for the Secretary of the Interior to lease in a more practical and equitable manner mineral deposits in acquired lands in which the U. S. has a future or a partial interest. pp. 12659-60

19. FARM PROGRAM. Sens. Dirksen, Williams, Del., and others protested inclusion in the omnibus farm bill of an amendment by Sen. McCarthy to include chicken hatching eggs under the marketing quota provisions of the bill. Sen. Dirksen stated that the amendment had not been cleared with the minority side and it was the understanding of some members that it applied only to turkey hatching eggs, and that an effort would be made to instruct Senate conferees on the farm bill to object to the provision relating to chicken hatching eggs. pp. 12680, 12711-3

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For information only; should not be quoted or cited)

Issued August 10, 1961
For actions of August 9, 1961
87th-1st, No. 136

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee reported farm labor bills relating to child labor, educational facilities, contractors of farm labor, health services, and Council on Migratory Labor. Senate debated foreign aid authorization bill. House received conference report on defense appropriation bill.

SENATE

1. FARM LABOR. The Labor and Public Welfare Committee reported the following bills: p. 14159

~~S. 1123, with amendment, to exempt migratory labor children above certain ages from the child labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (S. Rept. 696).~~

~~S. 1124, with amendment, to provide Federal assistance in providing improved educational opportunities for children of migratory farm workers, amended to include the amended text of S. 1125, to provide Federal assistance for the adult education of migratory farm workers (S. Rept. 698).~~

~~S. 1126, with amendment, to provide for the registration of contractors of migratory farm workers (S. Rept. 695).~~

S. 1130, with amendments, to authorize the Public Health Service to make grants for improving health services and conditions for migratory farm workers (S. Rept. 699).

S. 1132, with amendment, to provide for the establishment of a National Citizens Council on Migratory Labor (S. Rept. 697).

2. FOREIGN AID. Continued debate on S. 1983, the foreign aid authorization bill. pp. 14164-5, 14169-79, 14195-6

3. TRANSPORTATION. The Commerce Committee reported with amendment S. 1368, to continue the authority for licensing independent ocean freight forwarders (S. Rept. 691). p. 14159

4. PERSONNEL. The Subcommittee on Retirement of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee voted to report to the full committee without amendment H. R. 6141, to limit to cases involving the national security the prohibition on payment of annuities and retired pay to officers and employees of the United States. p. D683

5. WATER RESOURCES. Sen. Dworshak discussed the "controversy" over water resource development in the Northwest and the need for ratification of the U. S.-Canadian International Columbia Basin Treaty, and inserted an article discussing this matter, "British Columbia Frustrates Americans Also.". pp. 14168-9

HOUSE

6. APPROPRIATIONS. Received the conference report on H. R. 7851, the Department of Defense appropriation bill for 1962 (H. Rept. 873). The item providing $207,600,000 for civil defense activities was reported in disagreement. pp. 14198-200

7. ASSISTANT SECRETARIES. Passed without amendment S. 1815, to provide for one additional Assistant Secretary of Labor. This bill will now be sent to the President. A similar bill, H. R. 6882, passed earlier, was laid on the table. pp. 14201-10

8. BONDS; CONTRACTS. Received from GSA a proposed bill "to amend the act of April 29, 1941, as amended, to authorize any Federal agency to waive performance and payment bonds"; to Judiciary Committee. p. 14259

9. PURCHASING; BIDS. The "Daily Digest" states that the Subcommittee on Executive and Legislative Reorganization of the Government Operations Committee "ordered reported favorably to the full committee H. R. 4570 (amended, a clean bill to be introduced), to provide for public information and publicity concerning instances where competitors submit identical bids to public agencies for the sale or purchase of supplies, equipment, or services." p. D684

10. MINING. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report with amendments (but did not actually report) H. R. 84, to stabilize the mining of lead and zinc by small domestic producers on public, Indian and other lands. p. D684

11. SALINE WATER. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report with amendments (but did not actually report) H. R. 7916, to expand and extend the saline water conversion program being conducted by the Secretary of the Interior. p. D684

12. BROOMCORN. Rep. Chenoweth discussed the plight of the broomcorn industry, and said, "Broomcorn is a most important crop in southeastern Colorado, and I am anxious to see our broomcorn growers obtain a fair price." p. 14217

13. FOREIGN AID. Rep. Meader said, "if H. R. 8400, the 1961 foreign aid bill, is not substantially improved and strengthened during its consideration by the

Calendar No. 671

87TH CONGRESS, 1st Session | SENATE | REPORT No. 699

PUBLIC HEALTH PROGRAM FOR IMPROVING MIGRATORY HEALTH SERVICES

AUGUST 9 (legislative day, AUGUST 8), 1961.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey, from the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 1130]

The Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1130) to amend title III of the Public Health Service Act to authorize grants for improving domestic agricultural migratory workers' health services and conditions, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendments and recommend that the bill as amended do pass.

BRIEF EXPLANATION OF THE BILL

The bill S. 1130, as reported, authorizes up to $3 million annually in Federal grants to stimulate State and local health programs in areas seriously affected by the seasonal impact of migratory farmworkers. The grants would be made by the Surgeon General of the U.S. Public Health Service to public or nonprofit agencies, institutions, and organizations for paying part of the cost of establishing and operating family health clinics and special health projects to improve health services for domestic migratory farm families. The Surgeon General is authorized to encourage and cooperate in intrastate and interstate programs for the purpose of improving the health conditions of migratory workers and their families. An expert advisory committee could be appointed by the Surgeon General to assist him in the administration of the program, including the development of program policies and the review of grant applications. The program would operate through local, State, and Federal health agencies in accordance with the well-established, highly successful pattern of relationships now existing among such agencies.

COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS

Although covered by the language of the original bill, family health service clinics for migrant farmworkers and their families have been expressly designated by the committee amendments as one of the health programs for which Federal grants are authorized. The success of this type of program, as demonstrated in pilot project experiments, in Belle Glade, Fla., for example, makes it desirable to highlight their value by express reference in this legislation.

Inasmuch as the Surgeon General now has adequate authority to conduct studies, investigations, and demonstrations and to train Federal or other personnel, the committee amendments delete the language of the original bill authorizing him to conduct these activities in connection with this legislation.

The committee amendments are in the nature of a substitute bill and are hereinafter referred to as the "bill."

NEED FOR LEGISLATION

This legislation has evolved from public hearings and research conducted by the Subcommittee on Migratory Labor. During the development and consideration of the bill, the subcommittee received testimony from expert witnesses and visited migratory work camps to make on-the-spot observations. In addition, numerous interviews and consultations were held with migrant families, growers, State and local health personnel, and others with firsthand knowledge of the serious health problems confronting our migratory farm families.

The evidence resulting from this intensive research leads to only one conclusion: national leadership and assistance are necessary if migrant workers and their children are to share the health protection and services generally available to other U.S. citizens. The reasons are threefold: (1) Migrant families have less access to health care than other members of our population, although they generally have a greater need for health care; (2) present efforts to meet their needs are inadequate, uncoordinated, scattered, and wasteful; and (3) no county or State alone has proved able to cope with the problem.

The migrant family's transient way of life aggravates the many basic health problems which are associated with their poverty and poor living and working conditions. These families have a high level of health need and low level of health care. They live on the fringes of society, far removed from community health services such as immunization and obstetrical care.

Preventive health measures in general use throughout the Nation generally fail to reach migrant families. As a result, serious health problem affecting both migrants and local residents arise. An example of such a problem is the epidemic of diphtheria which arose last winter in Plainview, Tex. The epidemic started in November with seven cases in two migrant families. By mid-February it had spread to more than 70 persons, 43 of them local residents. Immunization—an inexpensive measure—could have prevented this epidemic, but the migrant families had not been immunized. In this case, Plainview residents were exposed to a serious health hazard which is almost unknown in most of this country.

Because of poor sanitation and inadequate immunization, typhoid fever still strikes migratory farm families, although the disease was brought under control long ago in the general population. An outbreak in Virginia was first recognized when three migratory workers were taken to a hospital in Winchester on September 15, 1959. One man died and 16 others had the disease, 6 of them requiring hospital care. This typhoid outbreak illustrates the fact that migrant health is not just a concern of a single State or community. In this case the workers involved had to come to Virginia from a camp in in Pennsylvania where most of the group had used water from a contaminated well. By the time Virginia health authorities learned about the situation, a dangerous health problem had already developed.

Acute diarrheal disease is still another condition which can be controlled easily by maintenance of a sanitary environment and by good personal health practices. A single simple precaution—namely, making safe water available in adequate quantity for family use—is an important factor in reducing its incidence. Yet reports of diarrheal disease among migrant families continue to recur year after year throughout the Nation. For example, a 1959 Florida Board of Health report referred to diarrhea as the most common cause of infant death and severe illness among migrant children after the first month of life.

There are also indications that tuberculosis remains a serious problem for migrant families. A tuberculin survey of migrants, conducted in Hollandale, Minn., in 1959, by the State department of health, revealed that of the 467 Texas-Mexican migrants surveyed, 66.4 percent of those 15 years or older reacted positively to the tuberculin test. This compares with the 1958 data for the general population of Minnesota which shows that only 13 percent of those 30 years old and 36 percent of those 65 or older were positive reactors.

The complex circumstances which contribute to the poor health conditions of migrant workers were well summarized in a statement presented to the subcommittee by the Honorable Abraham Ribicoff, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare:

> * * * Migrant workers and their families are more vulnerable than the general population to illness and accidents as a result of their substandard living and working conditions, their own ignorance and poverty, and community neglect. Meeting their health needs is an almost impossible task for many of their work communities. Some have meager health resources even for permanent residents. Many require far greater expansion and adaption of service to the migrants' special situation than is now realistically possible if they are to serve the health needs of migrant workers and their families effectively.
>
> Part of the underlying difficulty, of course, lies in the fact that the people are on the move. No single community or State feels that the problem is theirs alone. Your committee wisely has acted on the assumption that the problem should be shared by government at all levels and that employers, community groups, and migrants themselves also have a role.
>
> Accordingly, you propose—through S. 1130—a much more active role for the Federal Government than it has

hitherto played. But the basic responsibility for improving migrants' health conditions and services remains in the local communities where migrant families live and work for brief periods.

Not only do the health problems confronting our domestic agricultural migratory workers cause them personal misery and suffering, but they also produce serious fiscal problems for local hospitals and health facilities, both public and private. For example, unpaid hospital bills are a recurring problem for hospitals located in an agricultural area to which migratory workers are attracted, and in most cases these bills are beyond the capacity of hospitals to absorb.

A 1960 report from the Naples, Fla., Community Hospital shows that although only 2 percent of its total admissions are agricultural migratory workers, they account for 21 percent of the total writeoff of the hospital. The collection rate for physicians in the Naples area from inpatient migratory workers is 0.039 percent.

Recent New York studies have shown that in 1955, out of a total of $79,279 which New York reimbursed to local communities for public assistance for migratory agricultural workers, more than $60,000 went for hospitalization. In Ohio, one nonprofit hospital had a bill of $8,500 for 46 migrant patients admitted during 1960. Of this bill, only $2,900 was paid either by the migrants or by someone on their behalf; approximately $4,400 was charged off as charity, leaving a total of $1,200 to be borne by the hospital itself.

Although this bill does not provide coverage for the cost of hospitalization, such as that now being borne by local hospitals, its provisions would have an indirect curtailing effect on such costs. By providing migratory farm families with simple preventive care, such as immunization and improvement of environmental sanitation, the necessity for providing lengthy hospitalization could be significantly reduced.

EFFECTS OF LEGISLATION

Clearly the new approaches which will be initiated by this legislation are necessary. The committee believes that Federal assistance, as proposed in its recommended bill, is essential to encourage public and private agencies to improve the health services for and health conditions of migrant agricultural families. Primary responsibility for the planning and conducting of health projects would be at the local level. Established health services could therefore be utilized as these families shift from place to place. Federal project grants and technical assistance would be employed in conjunction with these established community health services to provide immediate, as well as continuing, health programs for these families.

A pilot project in Belle Glade, Fla., clearly demonstrates the workability and effectiveness of a public health program for migratory workers. This pioneer effort received financial support from the Maternal and Child Welfare Bureau of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare under a grant lasting from March 1954 to June 1961. The project operates family and maternal clinics for the migrant population, and although this service is not extensive enough to reach every family in the area, many families do benefit significantly from the clinic program. Moreover, staff personnel, such as public health nurses, a public health educator, a nutritionist, and a medical

social worker, developed effective means of communicating with the migratory workers on problems of health and sanitation. Health officials, migratory workers, and the local residents cooperate to make this pilot project an outstanding public health program.

The Westside Clinics in Fresno County, Calif., offer still another excellent example of the type of project which could be provided under this legislation. These clinics are operated as outpatient clinics of the Fresno County General Hospital with no residence requirement for eligibility. They are conducted during the evening so that workers can come for help without losing working time in the fields. The clinics have enjoyed the participation of the local medical society, growers, the county hospital, public health and welfare agencies, the Red Cross, the schools, local citizens, the county extension service, and migrant families themselves. The operation of these clinics has proved that migrant families will accept early care, which is usually much less costly than the type of care needed in a health crisis. It has also demonstrated that immunization, health education, and treatment early in illness can prevent diphtheria, control diarrheal disease, reduce infant mortality, and lessen the need for expensive long-term care. Unfortunately, few projects of this kind exist.

The types of programs which could be provided under this bill are not limited to family clinics. A modest expansion of existing public health nursing services, with funds made available in the bill to meet the particular needs of migrant families, would be one of the most important means of improving the health conditions of and health services available to migratory farm families. The health facilities through which this improvement could be accomplished are already in operation. Since they have established patterns of cooperation with other agencies, the additional funds made available through the provisions of this bill would make it possible to bring the public health nurse to migratory families, to provide for direct treatment where possible, and referral to an appropriate health organization with minimum effort and expenditure.

In addition, health education and instruction adapted to various cultural orientations could be instituted, and efforts could be made to improve the continuity of interstate and intrastate health programs, to provide practical and efficient methods for the interstate and intrastate exchange of health records, and otherwise improve the health facilities and services available to migratory farmworkers and their families.

DEPARTMENTAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL VIEWS

Favorable views on this legislation have been presented by numerous organizations and individuals with special knowledge of the health problems of migratory farm families. Included among these are the following: State of California Department of Health; American Parents Association; American Public Health Association; National Advisory Committee on Farm Labor; National Consumers League; National Education Association, Department of Rural Education; National Sharecroppers Fund; Workers Defense League, Departments of the Migrant Ministry, Church and Economic Life, and the United Church Women of the National Council of Churches; National Council of Jewish Women; Unitarian Fellowship for Social Justice; Council for Christian Social Action, United Church of Christ; Amalgamated

Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen (AFL-CIO); American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations.

The administration has strongly recommended the establishment of a health program for migratory farmworkers and their families. Its favorable views in this regard have been presented either in oral testimony or by written communications by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, the Department of Labor, and the Bureau of the Budget. The legislation, as reported by the committee, will accomplish the objectives of the administration with respect to improving health services for and health conditions of migratory farmworkers and their families.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with subsection 4 of rule XXIX of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italic, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ACT

* * * * * * *

TITLE III—GENERAL POWERS AND DUTIES OF PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

PART A—RESEARCH AND INVESTIGATIONS

* * * * * * *

GRANTS FOR FAMILY HEALTH SERVICE CLINICS FOR DOMESTIC AGRICULTURAL MIGRATORY WORKERS

SEC. 310. (a) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for each fiscal year thereafter, such sums, not to exceed $3,000,000 for any year, as may be necessary to enable the Surgeon General (1) to make grants to public or other nonprofit agencies, institutions, and organizations for paying part of the cost of (i) establishing and operating family health service clinics for domestic agricultural migratory workers and their families, including training persons to provide services in the establishing and operation of such clinics, and (ii) special projects to improve health services for and the health conditions of domestic agricultural migratory workers and their families, including training persons to provide health services for or otherwise improve the health conditions of such migratory workers and their families, and (2) to encourage and cooperate in intrastate or interstate programs, for the purpose of improving health services for or otherwise improving the health conditions of domestic agricultural migratory workers and their families.

(b) The Surgeon General is authorized to appoint an expert advisory committee to advise him in connection with the administration of this section, including the development of program policies and the review of grant applications.

○

Calendar No. 671

87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1130

[Report No. 699]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 28, 1961

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey (for himself, Mr. HILL, Mr. YARBOROUGH, Mr. JAVITS, Mr. SMITH of Massachusetts, Mr. CLARK, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. BURDICK, Mr. CASE of New Jersey, Mr. MCCARTHY, and Mr. CARROLL) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare

AUGUST 9 (legislative day, AUGUST 8), 1961

Reported by Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

A BILL

To amend title III of the Public Health Service Act to authorize grants for improving domestic agricultural migratory workers' health services and conditions.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That title III of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C., chapter 6A, subchapter II) is amended by inserting at the end of part A thereof the following new section:

"GRANTS FOR IMPROVING DOMESTIC AGRICULTURAL MIGRATORY WORKERS' HEALTH SEVICES AND CONDITIONS

"SEC. 310. (a) There are hereby authorized to be appriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for each fiscal year thereafter, such sums, not to exceed $3,000,000 for any year, as may be necessary to enable the Surgeon General (1) to make grants to public or other nonprofit agencies, institutions, and organizations for paying part of the cost of special projects to improve health services for and the health conditions of domestic agricultural migratory workers and their families, including training persons to provide health services for or otherwise improve the health conditions of such migratory workers and their families, and (2) to conduct studies, investigations, and demonstrations, to train Federal or other personnel for providing such services or otherwise improving such conditions, and to encourage and cooperate in intrastate or interstate programs, for the purpose of improving health services for or otherwise improving the health conditions of domestic agricultural migratory workers and their families.

"(b) The Surgeon General is authorized to appoint an expert advisory committee to advise him in connection with the administration of this section, including the development of program policies and the review of grant applications."

"GRANTS FOR FAMILY HEALTH SERVICE CLINICS FOR DOMESTIC AGRICULTURAL MIGRATORY WORKERS

"SEC. 310. (a) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for each fiscal year thereafter, such sums, not to exceed $3,000,000 for any year, as may be necessary to enable the Surgeon General (1) to make grants to public or other nonprofit agencies, institutions, and organizations for paying part of the cost of (i) establishing and operating family health service clinics for domestic agricultural migratory workers and their families, including training persons to provide services in the establishing and operation of such clinics, and (ii) special projects to improve health services for and the health conditions of domestic agricultural migratory workers and their families, including training persons to provide health services for or otherwise improve the health conditions of such migratory workers and their families, and (2) to encourage and cooperate in intrastate or interstate programs, for the purpose of improving health services for or otherwise improving the health conditions of domestic agricultural migratory workers and their families.

"(b) The Surgeon General is authorized to appoint an expert advisory committee to advise him in connection with

the administration of this section, including the development of program policies and the review of grant applications."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill to amend title III of the Public Health Service Act to authorize grants for family clinics for domestic agricultural migratory workers, and for other purposes."

Calendar No. 671

87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1130

[Report No. 699]

A BILL

To amend title III of the Public Health Service Act to authorize grants for improving domestic agricultural migratory workers' health services and conditions.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey, Mr. HILL, Mr. YARBOROUGH, Mr. JAVITS, Mr. SMITH of Massachusetts, Mr. CLARK, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. BURDICK, Mr. CASE of New Jersey, Mr. McCARTHY, and Mr. CARROLL

FEBRUARY 28, 1961

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare

AUGUST 9 (legislative day, AUGUST 8), 1961

Reported with amendments

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For information only; should not be quoted or cited)

Issued August 15, 1961
For actions of August 14, 1961
87th- No. 139

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HIGHLIGHTS: House received supplemental appropriation estimates for food stockpiling. Senate debated foreign aid authorization bill. House began debate on foreign aid authorization bill. Senate passed bills for USDA and land-grant college centennial celebrations. Senate committee reported State-Justice appropriation bill. House received conference report on Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill. Sen. Wiley introduced and discussed bill for research on utilization and dairy products.

SENATE

1. FOREIGN AID. Continued debate on S. 1983, the foreign aid authorization bill (pp. 14605-15, 14620-42, 14646). Pending at adjournment was an amendment by Sen. Fulbright, to the pending amendment by Sen. Saltonstall, to provide that development loans in excess of $15,000,000 may not be made unless 30 days earlier a full report on the proposed loan has been made to the Senate Foreign Relations and the House Foreign Affairs Committees. The Saltonstall amendment provides for prior congressional approval of any development loans in excess of $10,000,000 (pp. 14610-15, 14620-42).

2. CENTENNIALS. Passed without amendment H. J. Res. 435, to provide for recognition of the centennial of the establishment of the Department of Agriculture, and H. J. Res. 436, to provide for the recognition of the centennial of the establishment of the national system of land-grant colleges and universities. These bills will now be sent to the President. p. 14603

3. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendment H. R. 7371, the State-Justice appropriation bill for 1962 (S. Rept. 731), and H. R. 8302, the military construction appropriation bill for 1962 (S. Rept. 732). p. 14576

4. PERSONNEL. The Judiciary Committee reported with amendment H. R. 2883, to provide for the defense of suits against Federal employees arising out of the operation of motor vehicles in the scope of their employment (S. Rept. 736). p. 14576

Received from the Civil Service Commission a proposed bill "to amend section 7 of the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946, as amended"; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee. p. 14576

5. JUDGMENTS. The Judiciary Committee reported without amendment H. R. 6835, to simplify the payment of certain miscellaneous judgments and the payment of certain compromise settlements of State and foreign courts (S. Rept. 733). p. 14576

6. SURPLUS COMMODITIES; FOREIGN TRADE. Both Houses received from the President the semi-annual report on activities carried out under Public Law 480 (H. Doc. 223). pp. 14575, 14657

7. SOIL CONSERVATION. Sen. Neuberger inserted an article, "Specialized Water Forecasts Promising," discussing the specialized streamflow forecasts "made by Soil Conservation Service snow surveyors in the West to give irrigators more precise information as to when they may expect peak and other predetermined flows during the cropping season." pp. 14587-8

8. ELECTRIFICATION. Passed without amendment S. 1606, to authorize the Federal Power Commission to exempt small hydroelectric projects from certain of the licensing provisions of the Federal Power Act. p. 14598

9. PASSED OVER the following bills: p. 14605

~~S. 1368, to provide for continuation of the licensing of independent ocean freight forwarders.~~

S. 1130, to authorize grants to improve domestic agricultural migratory workers' health services and conditions.

S. 1126, to provide for the registration of contractors of migratory farm workers.

S. 1123, to exempt migratory labor children above certain ages from the child labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938.

S. 1132, to provide for the establishment of a National Citizens Council on Migratory Labor.

S. 1124, to provide Federal assistance in providing improved educational opportunities for migratory farm workers.

HOUSE

10. APPROPRIATIONS. Received from the President supplemental appropriation estimates for fiscal year 1962 (H. Doc. 224); to Appropriations Committee (p. 14733). The document includes an item for this Department requesting $47,200,000 for a new appropriation, "Emergency relocation of grain," for costs involved in moving and relocating approximately 126 million bushels of Commodity Credit Corporation-owned grain for use as a civil defense measure in the event normal food distribution channels are disrupted.

dian Tribes to provide for the clearing of certain portions of the Oahe Reservoir area."

BILLS PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 1368) to amend the Shipping Act of 1916 to provide for licensing independent ocean freight forwarders and for other purposes was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Madam President, I ask that the bill go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will go over.

The bill (H.R. 2585) relating to the credits against the employment tax in the case of certain successor employers was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. HART. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that this bill and items on the calendar through 676 be put over. These are not appropriate for calendar action.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bills will be passed over.

The bills passed over are as follows:

H.R. 2585, an act relating to the credits against the employment tax in the case of certain successor employers.

H.R. 856, an act to amend section 704 of title 38, United States Code, to permit the conversion or exchange of policies of matured service life insurance to a new modified life plan.

S. 1130, a bill to amend title II of the Public Health Services Act to authorize grants for improving domestic agricultural migratory workers' health, service, and conditions.

S. 1126, a bill to provide for the registration of contractors of migrant agricultural workers and for other purposes.

S. 1123, a bill to amend section 13(c) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 with respect to the exemption of agricultural employees from the child labor provisions of such act.

S. 1132, a bill to provide for the establishment of a council to be known as the "National Citizens Council on Migratory Labor."

S. 1124, a bill to provide certain payments to assist in providing improved educational opportunities for children of migrant agricultural employees.

S. 349, a bill to provide readjustment assistance to veterans who serve in the Armed Forces between January 31, 1955, and July 1, 1963.

CONVEYANCE OF CERTAIN REAL PROPERTY TO MALONE, N.Y.

The bill (H.R. 7725) to authorize the Secretary of the Army to reconvey to the town of Malone, N.Y., certain real property heretofore donated by said town to the United States was considered, ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, in 1956, the town of Malone, N.Y., donated a 4-acre tract of land to the Secretary of the Army to assist in the establishment of permanent Reserve training facilities at Malone.

The tract was not used for the purpose of the donation.

Inasmuch as the purpose for which the conveyance was made, will not be fulfilled, a reconveyance to the town is warranted in fairness and justice. The reconveyance proposed under H.R. 7725 comes within the principle of the Roseburg, Oreg. Veterans' Hospital case, H.R. 1823 of the 84th Congress—volume 102, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, part 7, page 9323. Accordingly, no violation of the Morse formula is involved.

JURISDICTION OF LANDS WITHIN FORT SHERIDAN MILITARY RESERVATION, ILL.

The bill (H.R. 7721) to authorize the Secretary of the Army to adjust the legislative jurisdiction exercised by the United States over lands within the Fort Sheridan Military Reservation, Ill., was considered, ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

CREDITING OF MINORITY SERVICE FOR DETERMINING ELIGIBILITY FOR RETIREMENT

The bill (H.R. 6597) to amend title 10, United States Code, to permit the crediting of certain minority service for the purpose of determining eligibility for retirement and for other purposes was considered, ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

TRAVEL ALLOWANCES FOR NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE COMPONENTS

The bill (H.R. 4786) to provide travel and transportation allowances for members of the National Guard and Reserve components when travel is performed in an active duty or inactive duty training status in compliance with Federal directives was considered, ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

BILLS PASSED OVER

The bill (H.R. 7391) to promote the conservation of migratory waterfowl by the acquisition of wetlands and other essential waterfowl habitat, and for other purposes was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I ask that the bill be passed over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard. The bill will go over.

Mr. HART. Madam President, I ask that the remaining bills on the calendar, Calendar Nos. 682, 683, 684, and 685, be passed over because they are not appropriate to be considered as calendar business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bills will be passed over.

The bills passed over are as follows:

S. 2000, a bill to provide for a Peace Corps to help the peoples of interested countries and areas in meeting their needs for skilled manpower.

H.R. 7724, an act to provide for advances of pay to members of the armed services in cases of emergency evacuation of military dependents from oversea areas, and for other purposes.

H.R. 7934, an act to authorize the Secretaries of the military departments to make emergency payments to persons who are injured or whose property is damaged as a result of aircraft or missile accidents, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4785, an act relating to withholding for State employee retirement disability, and death benefit system purposes, on the compensation of certain civilian employees of the National Guard.

Mr. MANSFIELD. That concludes the call of the calendar for this Monday.

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1961

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 1983) to promote the foreign policy, security, and general welfare of the United States by assisting peoples of the world in their efforts toward economic and social development and internal and external security, and for other purposes.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, the unfinished business is S. 1983, is it not?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is correct.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

[No. 135]

Aiken	Hruska	Saltonstall
Boggs	Javits	Stennis
Carlson	Kuchel	Wiley
Cotton	Mansfield	Williams, Del.
Dirksen	McNamara	Young, N. Dak.
Ellender	Neuberger	Young, Ohio
Fulbright	Proxmire	
Holland	Russell	

Mr. HUMPHREY. I announce that the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DODD], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. JORDAN], and the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON], are absent on official business.

Mr. KUCHEL. I announce that the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BUTLER] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MORTON] is necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A quorum is not present.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, I move that the Sergeant at Arms be directed to request the attendance of absent Senators.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Sergeant at Arms will execute the order of the Senate.

After a little delay, Mr. ALLOTT, Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. BEALL, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. BIBLE, Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. BURDICK, Mr. BUSH, Mr. BYRD of Virginia, Mr. BYRD of West Virginia, Mr. CANNON, Mr. CAPEHART, Mr. CARROLL, Mr. CASE of New Jersey, Mr. CASE of South Dakota, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. CHURCH, Mr. CLARK, Mr.

COOPER, Mr. CURTIS, Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. DWORSHAK, Mr. EASTLAND, Mr. ENGLE, Mr. ERVIN, Mr. FONG, Mr. GOLDWATER, Mr. GORE, Mr. GRUENING, Mr. HART, Mr. HARTKE, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. HICKEY, Mr. HILL, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. JOHNSTON, Mr. KEATING, Mr. KEFAUVER, Mr. KERR, Mr. LAUSCHE, Mr. LONG of Missouri, Mr. LONG of Hawaii, Mr. LONG of Louisiana, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. MCCARTHY, Mr. MCCLELLAN, Mr. MCGEE, Mr. METCALF, Mr. MILLER, Mr. MONRONEY, Mr. MORSE, Mr. MOSS, Mr. MUNDT, Mr. MUSKIE, Mr. PASTORE, Mr. PELL, Mr. PROUTY, Mr. RANDOLPH, Mr. SCHOEPPEL, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. SMATHERS, Mr. SMITH of Massachusetts, Mrs. SMITH of Maine, Mr. SPARKMAN, Mr. SYMINGTON, Mr. TALMADGE, Mr. THURMOND, Mr. TOWER, Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey, and Mr. YARBOROUGH entered the Chamber and answered to their names.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A quorum is present.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Madam President, I submit a substitute for the Saltonstall amendment, which is at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. It is proposed, in lieu of the matter proposed by the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts, to insert the following:

On page 6, after line 3, insert the following:

"(d) None of the authorization contained in this title shall be used when Congress is in session until fifteen days after the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House, and the Committees on Appropriations of the two Houses have been furnished a report showing the object and justification of the proposed use, and such other information as might be helpful in the evaluation of such use, *Provided,* That during periods of adjournment of Congress none of the authorization shall be used until 30 days after the report has been furnished to the above named Committees.

"(e) It is the primary intent and purpose of the aforesaid paragraph (d) to provide the Congress with full information on all proposals in which there is a substantial national interest. *Provided, however,* that if the President certifies that any such report will be adverse to the national interest then by action of the said Committees the filing thereof may be waived.

"(f) When an authorization is submitted to the Committees named in paragraph (d) of this section, any of said Committees is empowered to report a Concurrent Resolution to terminate such authorization and such Resolution shall be of the highest privilege.

"(g) The Chairmen of the aforesaid Committees are directed to employ all necessary competent and skilled personnel to evaluate such reports and make recommendations to the entire Committee."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment in the nature of a substitute offered by the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Madam President, I should like very briefly to present the reasons for offering my amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Massachusetts is recognized.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Madam President, I offered the amendment because I felt that the Congress, after the Development Loan Fund was authorized on a 5-year basis, would lack the ability to have close supervision over it. In other words, merely having a report under the Government Corporations Law I felt was not satisfactory or enough. Therefore, I offered the amendment, along with Senators KEATING, BUSH, COTTON, and DODD, for the purpose of giving to the Congress a closer supervision over the Development Loan Fund which it is authorizing, but the money for which would come from the Treasury directly.

The purpose of the amendment is to set up machinery of a so-called veto power in the same way the reorganization acts are now set up. No loan could be effective until there had been a 30-day notice to the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate and the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House. If those committees filed a resolution stating that loans should not be made, the loan would be held up, if the resolution were supported by either branch of the Congress. If no report were made, and no resolution were agree to by either House as to discharging the committee, then the loan would go through.

When the amendment was submitted we had discussions with the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and he proposed, in a colloquy on the floor, certain amendatory language. I shall not go into that at this time.

The Senator from Illinois has submitted a somewhat stronger amendment than the language contained in the suggestion of the Senator from Arkansas, but it is not as strong as the amendment which I have offered.

Under sections 102, 103, and 104 of the present law relating to Government corporations the committees on Appropriations can recommend we appropriate the administrative expenses, but that is all the Congress has the power to do. The President simply makes a report as to how much money is authorized, for what he is going to spend it in the coming year, how much interest will come in, and financial things such as that, but no specific loan is mentioned and no specifics of any character are mentioned in the report given to the Appropriations Committees. I have sat in meetings considering those reports, on the Export-Import Bank and a number of other Government corporations. What the committee does, after listening to the evidence as to what is planned, is determine what administrative expenses should be allowed.

If the bill before us becomes law, I believe there is $51 million authorized to the President for administrative expenses in the fiscal year 1962. Nothing is authorized for 1963, 1964, or 1965. That would come to the Appropriations Committee for its consideration. That is the only money request which will come to the committee.

What happens in such instances? We have received a number of circulars which state that Congress, through sections 102, 103, and 104 of the law, can have supervision and a certain amount of control over the Development Loan Fund, but I would invite to the attention of Senators—and I have discussed this with the parliamentarian, Mr. Watkins, and with the clerk of the Appropriations Committee, Mr. Scott—the fact that there is no action required on an appropriation by the Appropriations Committee. Therefore, if the Appropriations Committee says a loan to country X should not be granted, that would become legislation on an appropriation bill, and would require a two-thirds vote of the Senate before it could be adopted. If we are going to require a two-thirds vote, we certainly will never meet the problem of proper supervision of action under the Development Loan Fund, as exercised by the administration.

For that reason, joined by the other Senators who are sponsors of the amendment, I have offered the amendment to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

I personally voted against the so-called Byrd amendment last week, because I believe some form of long-term foreign assistance should be granted. However, I feel very strongly that Congress should have not necessarily supervision over but closer contact with the program than we would have under the Government corporations law. Therefore, I have submitted the amendment. I hope it will have very thoughtful consideration by this body.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Madam President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I yield to the Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Is the understanding of the Senator from Wisconsin correct as the parliamentary situation; that the Saltonstall amendment has been withdrawn and replaced by the Dirksen amendment?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The Senator is not correct. The Saltonstall amendment provides for consideration by the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate and the Forcign Affairs Committee of the House. Those are the committees to whom the loans would be referred. The Appropriations Committees, which were included in the original Saltonstall amendment, have been dropped out. Otherwise the amendment stands.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Could the Senator from Massachusetts inform the Senator from Wisconsin whether the original intent of the amendment, as offered, was that the reports would be made public and available to the press?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The amendment provides that the reports would be to the committees and the committees should act on them. I do not think there is language—and possibly the amendment should be modified, if there is not—in respect to the fact that any of the reports would be classified if that were in the interest of national security. I would not wish to go as far as to say, "in the national interest."

I invite the attention of the Senator from Wisconsin to the fact that under the 1957 resolution, which was promulgated by the now Vice President, the then majority leader of the Senate, which became law, reports came to the

87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 8882

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

AUGUST 23, 1961

Mr. RYAN introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce

A BILL

To amend title III of the Public Health Service Act to authorize grants for family clinics for domestic agricultural migratory workers, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That title III of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C., chapter 6A, subchapter II) is amended by inserting at the end of part A thereof the following new section:

"GRANTS FOR FAMILY HEALTH SERVICE CLINICS FOR DOMESTIC AGRICULTURAL MIGRATORY WORKERS

"SEC. 310. (a) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for each fiscal year thereafter, such sums, not to exceed

$3,000,000 for any year, as may be necessary to enable the Surgeon General (1) to make grants to public or other nonprofit agencies, institutions, and organizations for paying part of the cost of (i) establishing and operating family health service clinics for domestic agricultural migratory workers and their families, including training persons to provide services in the establishing and operation of such clinics, and (ii) special projects to improve health services for and the health conditions of domestic agricultural migratory workers and their families, including training persons to provide health services for or otherwise improve the health conditions of such migratory workers and their families, and (2) to encourage and cooperate in intrastate or interstate programs, for the purpose of improving health services for or otherwise improving the health conditions of domestic agricultural migratory workers and their families.

"(b) The Surgeon General is authorized to appoint an expert advisory committee to advise him in connection with the administration of this section, including the development of program policies and the review of grant applications."

87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 8882

A BILL

To amend title III of the Public Health Service Act to authorize grants for family clinics for domestic agricultural migratory workers, and for other purposes.

By Mr. RYAN

AUGUST 23, 1961

Referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only should not be quoted or cited)

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed bills to: Establish Peace Corps. Provide health service for migratory farm workers. Provide for registration of contractors of migratory farm workers. Provide educational facilities for migratory farm workers. Senate committee reported bill to extend saline water conversion program. House subcommittee voted to report bill to clarify and simplify operations of Farm Credit agencies. Sen. McCarthy introduced and discussed bill to provide marketing agreements and orders for honey.

SENATE

1. PEACE CORPS. Passed with amendments S. 2000, to provide for the establishment of a Peace Corps. pp. 15941-8

   Agreed to the following amendments:

   By Sen. Curtis, to provide that volunteers in the Peace Corps must have a proficiency in the language of the country to which assigned. pp. 15941-2

   By Sen. Hickenlooper, to provide that Peace Corps training programs shall include instruction in the philosophy, strategy, tactics, and menace of communism. pp. 15942-3

   By Sen. Hickenlooper, to limit to 275 the number of administrative officials that may be hired under the program. p. 15943

2. FARM LABOR. Passed as reported S. 1130, to authorize up to $3 million annually in Federal grants to stimulate State and local health programs in areas seriously affected by the seasonal impact of migratory farm workers. pp. 15975-8

   Passed as reported S. 1126, to provide for the establishment of a system of Federal registration for farm labor contractors (or crew leaders) of migratory farm workers. pp. 15978-83

Passed as reported S. 1124, to provide a 5-year program of Federal financial assistance to the States to improve education opportunities for migratory farm workers and their families, including educating migratory children during the regular school term, establishing summer schools for migratory children, and establishing pilot projects for adult education for migratory farm workers. pp. 15983-7, 15988-92

Considered but took no action on S. 1132, to provide for the establishment of a National Citizens Council on Migratory Labor, and S. 1123, to exempt migratory labor children above certain ages from the child labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act. At the request of Sen. Ellender, S. 1132, was referred to the Agriculture and Forestry Committee for consideration. pp. 15992-7

Sen. McCarthy submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to H. R. 2010, to extend the Mexican farm labor program, which he explained would provide "that no Mexican national would be made available to an employer unless he offers and pays such worker wages at least the equivalent to 90 percent of the average farm wage in the State, or 90 percent of the national farm wage average, whichever is the lesser." pp. 15928-9

Sen. Pell urged enactment of legislation to provide Federal assistance to migratory farm workers and inserted an editorial, "Migrant Labor and Congress." p. 15933

3. SALINE WATER. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment S. 2156, to expand and extend the saline water conversion program (S. Rept. 780). p. 15926

4. FOREIGN TRADE. Passed with amendments S. 1729, the proposed Foreign Commerce Act of 1961 to improve and expand services which the Federal Government provides to American businessmen to assist them in exporting U. S. goods and services (pp. 16002-12). Agreed to an amendment by Sen. Saltonstall to provide for a program of trade fairs and floating trade fairs designed to show and sell the products of U. S. business and agriculture in the commercial centers and ports of the world (p. 16007).

5. PERSONNEL. The Commerce Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. 2236, to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to employ aliens in a scientific or technical capacity. p. D769

6. TRANSPORTATION. The "Daily Digest" states that the Commerce Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) an original bill "to permit the application of the bulk commodity exemption when other commodities are concurrently transport in the same vessel." p. D769

The "Daily Digest" states the Commerce Committee, by a vote of 12 to 3, "indefinitely postponed until the next session of Congress S. 1197, relating to the rule of ratemaking where competition between carriers of different modes of transportation is involved." p. D769

7. FORESTRY. Sen. Allott submitted amendments intended to be proposed to S. 174, to establish a national wilderness preservation system. p. 15928

8. CONSERVATION CORPS. Sen. Humphrey urged the enactment of legislation to provide for the establishment of a Youth Conservation Corps and inserted an article on the results of a recent Gallup poll, "Youth Corps Approved by 80 Percent in Vote. p. 15930

9. FOOD FOR PEACE. Sen. Humphrey inserted an article, "Food for Propaganda," and stated that it discusses "our food-for-peace program and the splendid manner in

EXHIBIT No. 2

Changes in District of Columbia government personnel, by grade classifications, June 30, 1952, through June 30, 1960

Grade	Number of employees, June 30, 1952	Number of employees, June 30, 1960	Percent of change
1	421	44	−89.5
2	365	755	+106.8
3	982	1,312	+33.5
4	733	1,448	+97.5
5	1,092	1,122	+2.7
6	270	1,086	+302.2
7	522	1,207	+131.2
8	68	270	+297.0
9	268	622	+132.1
10	39	102	+179.4
11	161	351	+118.0
12	107	280	+161.7
13	70	188	+168.5
14	29	101	+248.2
15	19	54	+184.2
16	4	19	+375.0
17	3	6	+100.0
18	0	2	----------

Source: District of Columbia personnel office.

EXHIBIT No. 3

[In thousands of dollars]

City	Expenditure for personal services, fiscal 1951	Expenditure for personal services, fiscal 1959	Increase
Milwaukee	28,097	49,964	21,867
Baltimore	58,322	113,759	55,437
Pittsburgh	23,758	35,131	11,373
Boston	75,131	106,787	31,656
Cincinnati	22,843	44,126	21,283
Cleveland	55,012	71,740	16,728
Buffalo	31,649	49,821	18,172
San Francisco	51,811	85,818	34,007
Houston	13,531	33,537	20,006
St. Louis	33,968	54,717	20,749
Minneapolis	21,048	29,204	8,156
New Orleans	18,997	34,671	15,674
District of Columbia	65,387	127,725	62,338

Source: "Compendium of City Government Finances" (1951 and 1959 eds.), Bureau of Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Mr. LAUSCHE. I recognize the problem, Mr. President; and 2 years ago I opposed the salary increase at that time, in part because I knew it would result in this burden.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill has been read the third time.

The question now is, Shall the bill pass?

The bill (H.R. 258) was passed.

The title was amended, so as to read: "An Act to amend the District of Columbia Sales Tax Act to increase the rate of tax imposed on certain gross receipts, to amend the District of Columbia Motor Vehicle Parking Facility Act of 1942 to transfer certain parking fees and other moneys to the highway fund, to increase the annual Federal payment to the District of Columbia, and for other purposes."

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I wish to extend my thanks to the distinguished chairman of the District of Columbia Committee, the Senator from Nevada [Mr. BIBLE], who has had an onerous job to perform. As always, he has done well.

My thanks go also to the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] and the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. PROXMIRE], both of whom offered amendments and suggestions which in part made the bill better.

MIGRATORY WORKERS' HEALTH SERVICES AND CONDITIONS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 671, Senate bill 1130.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1130) to amend title III of the Public Health Services Act to authorize grants for improving domestic agricultural migratory workers' health services and conditions, which had been reported from the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, with an amendment, at the top of page 2, to strike out:

GRANTS FOR IMPROVING DOMESTIC AGRICULTURAL MIGRATORY WORKERS' HEALTH SERVICES AND CONDITIONS

SEC. 310. (a) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for each fiscal year thereafter, such sums, not to exceed $3,000,000 for any year, as may be necessary to enable the Surgeon General (1) to make grants to public or other nonprofit agencies, institutions, and organizations for paying part of the cost of special projects to improve health services for and the health conditions of domestic agricultural migratory workers and their families, including training persons to provide health services for or otherwise improve the health conditions of such migratory workers and their families, and (2) to conduct studies, investigations, and demonstrations, to train Federal or other personnel for providing such services or otherwise improving such conditions, and to encourage and cooperate in intrastate or interstate programs, for the purpose of improving health services for or otherwise improving the health conditions of domestic agricultural migratory workers and their families.

(b) The Surgeon General is authorized to appoint an expert advisory committee to advise him in connection with the administration of this section, including the development of program policies and the review of grant applications.

And, in lieu thereof, to insert:

GRANTS FOR FAMILY HEALTH SERVICE CLINICS FOR DOMESTIC AGRICULTURAL MIGRATORY WORKERS

SEC. 310. (a) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for each fiscal year thereafter, such sums, not to exceed $3,000,000 for any year, as may be necessary to enable the Surgeon General (1) to make grants to public or other nonprofit agenices, institutions, and organizations for paying part of the cost of (i) establishing and operating family health service clinics for domestic agricultural migratory workers and their families, including training persons to provide services in the establishing and operation of such clinics, and (ii) special projects to improve health services for and the health conditions of domestic agricultural migratory workers and their families, including training persons to provide health services for or otherwise improve the health conditions of such migratory workers and their families, and (2) to encourage and cooperate in intrastate or interstate programs, for the purpose of improving health services for or otherwise improving the health conditions of domestic agricultural migratory workers and their families.

(b) The Surgeon General is authorized to appoint an expert advisory committee to advise him in connection with the administration of this section, including the development of program policies and the review of grant applications.

So as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That title III of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C., chapter 6A, subchapter II) is amended by inserting at the end of part A thereof the following new section:

"GRANTS FOR FAMILY HEALTH SERVICE CLINICS FOR DOMESTIC AGRICULTURAL MIGRATORY WORKERS

"SEC. 310.(a) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for each fiscal year thereafter, such sums, not to exceed $3,000,000 for any year, as may be necessary to enable the Surgeon General (1) to make grants to public or other nonprofit agencies, institutions, and organizations for paying part of the cost of (i) establishing and operating family health service clinics for domestic agricultural migratory workers and their families, including training persons to provide services in the establishing and operation of such clinics, and (ii) special projects to improve health services for and the health conditions of domestic agricultural migratory workers and their families, including training persons to provide health services for or otherwise improve the health conditions of such migratory workers and their families, and (2) to encourage and cooperate in intrastate or interstate programs, for the purpose of improving health services for or otherwise improving the health conditions of domestic agricultural migratory workers and their families.

"(b) The Surgeon General is authorized to appoint an expert advisory committee to advise him in connection with the administration of this section, including the development of program policies and the review of grant applications."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey obtained the floor.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. I yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD. It is the intention of the leadership to take up this afternoon the pending business, Calendar No. 671, Senate bill 1130; and also Calendar No. 672, S. 1126; Calendar No. 673, S. 1123; Calendar No. 674, S. 1132; and Calendar No. 675, S. 1124.

It is my understanding that there is little in the way of opposition, if any, to Calendar No. 671, S. 1130, and Calendar No. 672, S. 1126.

Some Senators will want to comment on Calendar No. 673, S. 1123, and there will be some opposition to Calendar No. 674, S. 1132, and Calendar No. 675, S. 1124.

Therefore, I ask unanimous consent that when we come to consider Calendar No. 674, S. 1132, and Calendar No. 675, S. 1124, an hour be allotted to each proposal, that hour to be equally divided between the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. WILLIAMS] and the Senator from Texas [Mr. TOWER].

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. Mr. President, the bill, S. 1130, deals with the health problems of our migratory farm families. Studies of the Subcommittee on Migratory Labor have shown this to be one of the most acute parts of the migratory labor problem existing

today. It is also one of the most unnecessary parts of the problem, for the machinery and medical techniques needed to eliminate it exist in abundance.

Mr. President, in practical terms, the migrant families' health problem can be stated this way:

First, migrant families have less access to health care than other members of our population, although they generally have a greater need for health care; second, present efforts to meet their needs are inadequate; and third, in spite of several commendable starts and efforts, the States and local communities have not been able to cope with this severe problem alone.

Most of the preventive health measures in use throughout the Nation fail to reach migrant families. Serious health problems result, affecting both migrants and local residents alike. Such a problem occurred last winter in Hale County, Tex. In November, an epidemic of diphtheria started with seven cases in two migrant families. By mid-February, the disease had spread to more than 70 persons—43 of them local residents. Immunization—an inexpensive measure—could have prevented this epidemic. But because the migrant families had not been immunized, Hale County residents were exposed to a disease that is almost unknown in the United States today.

These health problems involve more, though, than just the personal pain and misery of the workers. They also produce serious fiscal pain for the public and private facilities that serve them. Unpaid hospital bills of migrant workers are a matter of growing concern for hospitals in farm areas. Year after year, these hospitals are faced with the necessity of providing emergency medical care for migrant patients. In the vast majority of cases the migrant has no means of paying his bill. In 1955, for example, the State of New York paid about $80,000 to its local communities for public assistance to migratory workers. Of this sum, more than $60,000 went for hospitalization.

The New York hospitals were extremely fortunate, though, in that they were partially reimbursed for this outlay. Many hospitals providing medical care for migrant workers have no way to recover these costs, and therefore must bear them alone.

This legislation would not, of course, provide payment for these hospital bills. Nonetheless, its provisions would have an indirect curtailing effect on such costs. By providing migratory farm families with simple preventive health care, the necessity for hospitalization could be significantly reduced.

The preventive health care to which I have referred, Mr. President, will be put into effect, at the local level, through the existing State-Federal public health facilities. The bill, S. 1130, which we have developed to deal with this problem, would support local efforts through Federal grants.

Specifically, the bill authorizes up to $3 million annually in Federal grants to stimulate State and local health programs in areas seriously affected by the seasonal impact of migratory farmworkers. The grants would be made by the Surgeon General of the U.S. Public Health Service. Local public or nonprofit organizations would use the grants for paying part of the cost of establishing and operating family health clinics and for special health projects to improve health services for the migratory farm family.

Mr. President, the legislation also authorizes the Surgeon General to encourage interstate and intrastate programs to improve the health conditions of migratory farmworkers and their families. An expert advisory committee could be appointed by the Surgeon General to assist him in the administration of the program. The programs under this bill would operate through local, State, and Federal health agencies in accordance with their existing successful pattern of relationships.

Primary responsibility for the planning and conduct of health projects would be at the local level. Federal project grants and technical assistance would be employed in conjunction with established community health services. The programs which could be provided under this bill are not limited to family clinics. Public health nurses could also be provided in those areas where there are not enough workers to justify a clinic. The public nurse being in the right place, at the right time, can be just as important as the family clinic. By treating illness in its early stage, it will frequently be possible to prevent it from becoming a serious hospital case. Where the illness does become serious, despite early treatment, the public nurse will be invaluable in referring the patient to an appropriate health organization with minimum effort and expense.

The Belle Glade project in Florida has proved that effective health care can be made available to migratory families and also that local communities find this both acceptable and desirable. The Belle Glade type project should be made available to migratory families throughout the Nation. Some States already recognize the need for these health projects, and are making new efforts to improve the health services for migratory families. California has recently made $75,000 available to counties and communities for implementing health programs for farmworkers. Full utilization of this program will, however, depend upon Federal assistance such as that provided under this bill.

Mr. President, the pending bill provides a practical, tried, and proved program for a problem that can no longer be ignored.

I therefore urge the Senate to adopt this program by the passage of S. 1130, the pending business.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I appreciate the fine explanation made of the bill by the chairman of the subcommittee, upon which I have had the honor to serve with the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. WILLIAMS].

I think, as we take up this series of bills, it may be well for us to understand the comprehensive character and the milestone which this measure represents in our discussion of the whole problem. The Senator from New Jersey [Mr. WILLIAMS] has made this subject a very important element of his congressional career. He has been widely hailed for his services in the migratory labor field, and I think very deservingly.

I think, as we are human first, it should first be noted that a very extraordinary job in a field which needed it to be done has been accomplished in respect of the investigations of the Subcommittee on Migratory Labor of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, which subcommittee is headed by the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. WILLIAMS], and of which I am the senior Republican member. Hearings have been held throughout the country. There has been an opportunity to air the conditions as a result of personal inspections on the ground which the Senator from New Jersey has made, with staff members of the committee. In all, I should say a more solid body of evidence to support the minimal body of legislation which is before us today has been made than I have seen made in any other province.

Mr. President, what is proposed to us today is elementary in its character. As the bills will develop, it will be seen the first involves the public health program. That is the bill before the Senate. Of course, this bill is not something we are doing for the migrant laborer. As the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. WILLIAMS] has so properly explained, the migrant laborer can be a health problem in an entire community.

The second bill relates to the registration of migrant labor contractors, or crew leaders, and will be a means of regulation of some of the worst excesses in this field. This concept was developed in the preceding administration under Secretary of Labor Mitchell. I introduced a bill at that time. The bill was reported but never received action by the Senate.

This bill, happily, will be before the Senate, following the train of events set in action by Secretary of Labor Mitchell, now sponsored by the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. WILLIAMS] with the concurrence of the present Secretary of Labor.

Then there will be an effort to deal with the child labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1961, to limit the area which was left wide open in that regard, which has been utilized in a way not consistent with the public interest.

Then will follow 2 bills which will be contested, as to which there are minority views. One is for a National Advisory Council, and one is for improving the pretty miserable educational opportunities of migratory farm workers, adults, and their children. These people have been kept in something of a benighted state, as a result of which many have been victimized. This has been attributable to the fact that these people lacked education, and at times even literacy.

Mr. President, one should not discuss this subject without at the same time making it clear that no one is entitled to make a diatribe against those who

employ farm labor in any across-the-board way. Surely, many cases were found by the committee of victimization of these very unfortunate people, but at the same time many cases were found of enlightened farmers, of enlightened employers, of decent circumstances and surroundings for the farm workers. The pattern is by no means all black and all against the migratory workers.

Certainly we discovered enough very seriously wrong in the situation—conditions in housing, education, and health, as well as compensation, which were completely intolerable to the American concept of fairness and decency—so as to demand at the very minimum this body of proposed legislation.

We are talking about a half million American workers who normally leave their homes to fill temporary farm labor needs in distant areas. In 1959 at the peak about 313,000 of such migratory farm workers were employed by the end of August. In 1960 the number was some 293,000. These figures exclude the workers who come by contract with governments, like the Mexican Government, with respect to whom there are separately applicable laws.

A number of States have made very intelligent efforts to deal with this problem, but, of course, since it involves an interstate problem, their dealings with it must be confined to their own borders; hence, there is a need for Federal regulation.

I am glad that my own State of New York has a whole body of laws with regard to this problem. I inserted in the RECORD an article describing those laws carefully There are broad aspects affecting child labor, registration of migrant workers, registration of contractors, payroll records, wage payments, and licensing of commissaries for migrant labor.

The laborers coming from out of State to New York average some 22,500 workers for every agricultural season.

Mr. President, this is a very long overdue reform in an area which has filled America's heart with concern for many years.

It will be remembered that the great Steinbeck book, "Grapes of Wrath," first brought our attention to the serious social problem and the grave amount of social injustice existing in this field. Since then may efforts have been made to do something about it. National citizens' committees and many welfare organizations testified before the subcommittee and have taken an interest.

It is a matter of tremendous personal gratification to me that at last we are before the Senate with bills which I hope very much will be passed today, making some elementary effort to bring relief in this very material and important field of working people at one of the lowest economic levels of which we know in this country, as it affects those who work hard.

Finally, this is work which is constructive and essential in the national interest. Farm productivity is vital to us, and many areas are heavily dependent upon the availability of this type of labor.

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey rose.

Mr. JAVITS. Finally, before I yield to the Senator from New Jersey, I wish to express personal gratification for being able to work with the Senator in so constructive an endeavor, in which I feel he has made a truly historic contribution.

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JAVITS. I yield.

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. We know that migratory farm families live with many problems. We have known this for years, if not decades. Sporadic efforts have been made over the years in the Congress in an attempt to understand the problems. A committee was formed in 1949 to look into the problem. However, nothing has been done. No legislation has been passed to improve the conditions of American farm families who travel and harvest our crops.

I wish to have the RECORD reflect that approximately 2 years ago a Subcommittee on Migratory Labor was created. At that time the senior Senator from New York joined the subcommittee. It has been my pleasure, indeed, to work persistently with the Senator through the 2-year period, in our efforts to understand the problem and to formulate some solutions, and now to come before the Senate with a program dealing with health, education, and the welfare of that segment of America which is truly the most depressed segment of our country. I express my gratitude, as chairman of the subcommittee, to the senior Senator from New York for his significant contribution over these years.

Mr. JAVITS. I am very grateful to my colleague, whom I respect and admire.

Mr. President, I wish to conclude on this note: It is rarely possible in this Chamber that we can do something which we can actually see, and feel, and grasp and comprehend will have such constructive results in human terms as the body of legislation now before the Senate.

I hazard the feeling that every Senator who participates in the enactment of this proposed legislation today will, in the years ahead, have a sense of personal gratification in seeing the improvements of fundamental consequence which will take place in the lives of fellow Americans whose lives and fortunes have so long been neglected by our National Government.

I am grateful to my colleague.

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. Mr. President, I wish to say, finally, that within the last few months those of us who work on the subcommittee have had the benefit of the counsel, experience, and knowledge of two of our senior colleagues who come from States very much involved in agriculture, States which are heavy users of migratory farmworkers.

With respect to this health measure particularly, the senior Senator from Florida and the senior Senator from Virginia have been significantly important in the evolution and development of the program designed to take our traditional health services to the community level and to be of assistance to the migratory farm families who have been, until now, left out.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill (S. 1130) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and was read the third time.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. COOPER. Which one of the bills concerning migratory workers is now before the Senate?

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. The bill, S. 1130, which deals with health problems.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, the Senator from New Jersey, who has continuously done fine work in this field, has mentioned the fact already that he, along with the senior Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] and the Senator from Florida, had two conferences, and a third conference was held, which was attended by my legislative assistant—I personally was not able to attend—in attempting to reach a solution on some of these bills. I have previously joined the Senator from New Jersey in connection with two of the bills, the day nursery bill and the housing bill.

For the RECORD I wish to say now that we came to agreement on certain of the bills. One of them is the bill now pending, concerning health. The Senator from New Jersey, who had introduced this measure, was most reasonable and practical. Certain amendments were agreed to, and they were written into the bill as reported from the committee. Since it has been thus perfected, I hope that it may be passed. It gives preeminence to the local effort. But it likewise calls for some Federal financial support of the effort. I shall not go into details, because they have been adequately described in the able remarks of the Senator from New Jersey.

I think we must all admit that the health problem affects much more than the families of the migrants themselves. It affects other workers who are with them. It affects their employers and their employers' families. It affects the whole community. It not only affects the community in which the migrants may be working today, but it may equally or even more affect the community in which they may be working next week.

It seemed to all of us that this particular measure was sound and salutary. I commend it. I shall support it, and I am sure that if the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] were present, he would make the same announcement for himself.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall it pass?

The bill (S. 1130) was passed.

The title was amended, so as to read: "A bill to amend title III of the Public Health Service Act to authorize grants for family clinics for domestic agricultural migratory workers, and for other purposes."

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

REGISTRATION OF CONTRACTORS OF MIGRANT AGRICULTURAL WORKERS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 672, Senate bill 1126.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 1126) to provide for the registration of contractors of migrant agricultural workers, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Montana.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, with amendments, on page 1, line 3, after the word "the", to strike out "Migrant Agricultural" and insert "Farm"; on page 2, line 9, after the word "of", where it appears the second time, to strike out "migrant agricultural laborers" and insert "workers for interstate agricultural employment"; in line 15, after "(a)", to strike out "'Person'" and insert "the term "person"'"; in line 18, after "(b)", to trike out "'Migrant agricultural" and insert "The term "farm"; in line 22, after word "family", to insert "at any one time in any calendar year"; in line 23, after the word "employment", to strike out the semicolon and "but such term shall not be held to include any employment agency duly licensed to operate under the laws of any State, any State employment service affiliated with the United States Employment Service, or any other State or Federal agency engaged in the recruiting or referring of migrant workers for interstate agricultural employment" and insert "Such term shall not include (1) any nonprofit charitable organization, public or nonprofit private educational institution, or similar organization; (2) any farmer, processor, canner, ginner, packing shed operator, or nurseyman who engages in any such activity for the purpose of supplying migrant workers solely for his own operation; (3) any full-time or regular employee of any entity referred to in (1) or (2) above; or (4) any person who engages in any such activity for the purpose of obtaining migrant workers of any foreign nation for employment in the United States, if the employment of such workers is subject to (A) an agreement between the United States and such foreign nation, or (B) an arrangement with the government of any foreign nation under which written contracts for the employment of such workers are provided for and the enforcement thereof is provided for in the United States by an instrumentality of such foreign nation."; on page 3, line 22, after "(c)", to strike out "'Fee'" and insert "the term "fee"'"; in line 24, after the word "a", to strike out "migrant agricultural" and insert "farm"; on page 4, line 1, after "(d)", to strike out "'Interstate" and insert "the term "interstate"'"; in line 7, after the word "by", to strike out "a migrant agricultural" and insert "an individual"; in line 11, after "(e)", to insert "the term"; in line 14, after "(f)", to insert "the term"; in line 17, after the word "migrant", to strike out "agricultural"; in line 18, after the word "individual", to strike out "(A)"; in line 20, after the word "or", to strike out "performing" and insert "who performs"; on page 5, line 2, after "SEC. 4.", to insert "(a)"; at the beginning of line 3, to strike out "migrant agricultural" and insert "farm"; at the beginning of line 6, to strike out "his" and insert "such person's immediate"; after line 6, to insert:

(b) A full-time or regular employee of any person holding a valid certificate of registration under the provisions of this Act shall not, for the purpose of engaging in activities as a farm labor contractor solely on behalf of such person, be required to obtain a certificate of registration hereunder in his own name. Any such employee shall be required to have in his immediate personal possession when engaging in such activities such identification as the Secretary may require showing him to be an employee of and duly authorized to engage in activities as a farm labor contractor for, a person holding a valid certificate of registration under the provisions of this Act. Except as provided in the foregoing provisions of this subsection, any such employee shall be subject to the provisions of this Act and regulations prescribed hereunder to the same extent as if he were required to obtain a certificate of registration in his own name.

On page 6, line 3, after the word "registration", to strike out "as a migrant agricultural labor contractor" and insert "under this Act"; after line 5, to strike out:

(1) has executed and filed with the Secretary, in such form and manner as may be prescribed by the Secretary, a written application subscribed and sworn to by the applicant and containing such information (as the Secretary may by regulation require) concerning his conduct and method of operation as a migrant agricultural labor contractor, his financial responsibility, and information with respect to transportation, wage arrangements, housing, and other working conditions to be afforded migrant agricultural workers; and

(2) has filed proof satisfactory to the Secretary of the existence of a policy of insurance, with any insurance carrier authorized to do business in the State wherein the applicant resides and in an amount satisfactory to the Secretary, which insures said applicant against liability for damage to persons or property arising out of the applicant's operation of, or ownership of, any vehicle or vehicles for the transportation of individuals in connection with his business, activities, or operations as a migrant agricultural labor contractor.

And, in lieu thereof, to insert:

(1) has executed and filed with the Secretary a written application subscribed and sworn to by the applicant containing such information (to the best of his knowledge and belief) concerning his conduct and method of operation as a farm labor contractor as the Secretary may require in order effectively to carry out the provisions of this Act; and

(2) has filed, within such time as the Secretary may prescribe, proof satisfactory to the Secretary of the financial responsibility of the applicant or proof satisfactory to the Secretary of the existence of a policy of insurance which insures such applicant against liability for damages to persons or property arising out of the applicant's ownership of, operation of, or his causing to be operated any vehicle for the transportation of migrant workers in connection with his business, activities, or operations as a farm labor contractor. The amount of any such policy of insurance shall be not less than the amount required under the law or regulation of any State in which such applicant operates a vehicle in connection with his business, activities, or operations as a farm labor contractor, but in no event shall the amount of such insurance be less than $5,000 for bodily injuries to or death of one person; $20,000 for bodily injuries to or death of all persons injured or killed in any one accident; $5,000 for the lost or damage in any one accident to property of others.

On page 8, line 6, after the word "any", to strike out "migrant agricultural" and insert "farm"; in line 7, after the word "that", to insert "such contractor"; in line 8, after "(1)", to strike out "the migrant agricultural labor contractor"; in line 12, after "(2)", to strike out "that the migrant agricultural labor contractor has"; in line 13, after the word "knowingly", to insert "has"; in line 14, after the word "migrant", to strike out "agricultural"; in line 16, after "(3)", to strike out "the migrant agricultural labor contractor, without justification,"; in line 17, after the word "failed", to insert "without justification"; in line 20, after "(4)", to strike out "the migrant agricultural labor contractor"; at the beginning of line 23, to strike out "agricultural"; after line 23, to strike out:

(5) the migrant agricultural labor contractor's policy of insurance required by subsection (a)(2) has lapsed or has been canceled;

And, in lieu thereof, to insert:

(5) has failed to show financial responsibility satisfactory to the Secretary required by subsection (a)(2) of this section or has failed to keep in effect a policy of insurance required by subsection (a)(2) of this section;

On page 9, line 7, after "(6)", to strike out "the migrant agricultural labor contractor"; after line 11, to strike out:

(7) the migrant agricultural labor contractor (A) has himself, or through business arrangements with another person or persons, engaged in, or (B) has permitted, authorized, or directed any person in his employ to engage in, any illegal activities on or near the vicinity of any premises being utilized for housing purposes by migrant agricultural workers;

And, in lieu thereof, to insert:

(7) has been convicted of any crime under State or Federal law relating to gambling or prostitution, or to the sale, distribution, or possession of alcoholic liquors or narcotics in connection with or incident to his activities as a farm labor contractor;

In line 24, after "(8)", to strike out "that the migrant agricultural labor contractor"; on page 10, line 5, after "(9)", to strike out "that the migrant agricultural labor contractor"; in line 19, after the word "times", insert "while engaging in activities as a farm labor contractor"; in line 21, after the word

87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1130

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

AUGUST 28, 1961

Referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce

AN ACT

To amend title III of the Public Health Service Act to authorize grants for family clinics for domestic agricultural migratory workers, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That title III of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C., chapter 6A, subchapter II) is amended by inserting at the end of part A thereof the following new section:

"GRANTS FOR FAMILY HEALTH SERVICE CLINICS FOR DOMESTIC AGRICULTURAL MIGRATORY WORKERS

"SEC. 310. (a) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for each fiscal year thereafter, such sums, not to exceed

$3,000,000 for any year, as may be necessary to enable the Surgeon General (1) to make grants to public or other nonprofit agencies, institutions, and organizations for paying part of the cost of (i) establishing and operating family health service clinics for domestic agricultural migratory workers and their families, including training persons to provide services in the establishing and operation of such clinics, and (ii) special projects to improve health services for and the health conditions of domestic agricultural migratory workers and their families, including training persons to provide health services for or otherwise improve the health conditions of such migratory workers and their families, and (2) to encourage and cooperate in intrastate or interstate programs, for the purpose of improving health services for or otherwise improving the health conditions of domestic agricultural migratory workers and their families.

"(b) The Surgeon General is authorized to appoint an expert advisory committee to advise him in connection with the administration of this section, including the development of program policies and the review of grant applications."

Passed the Senate August 25, 1961.

Attest: FELTON M. JOHNSTON,

Secretary.

87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1130

AN ACT

To amend title III of the Public Health Service Act to authorize grants for family clinics for domestic agricultural migratory workers, and for other purposes.

AUGUST 28, 1961

Referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce

87TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 12365

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 29, 1962

Mr. ROBERTS of Alabama introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce

A BILL

To amend title III of the Public Health Service Act to authorize grants for family clinics for domestic agricultural migratory workers, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That title III of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C., ch. 6A, subch. II) is amended by inserting at the end of part A thereof the following new section:

"GRANTS FOR FAMILY HEALTH SERVICE CLINICS FOR DOMESTIC AGRICULTURAL MIGRATORY WORKERS

"SEC. 310. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964, and the fiscal year ending June

30, 1965, such sums, not to exceed $3,000,000 for any year, as may be necessary to enable the Surgeon General (1) to make grants to public and other nonprofit agencies, institutions, and organizations for paying part of the cost of (i) establishing and operating family health service clinics for domestic agricultural migratory workers and their families, including training persons to provide services in the establishing and operating of such clinics, and (ii) special projects to improve health services for and the health conditions of domestic agricultural migratory workers and their families, including training persons to provide health services for or otherwise improve the health conditions of such migratory workers and their families, and (2) to encourage and cooperate in programs for the purpose of improving health services for or otherwise improving the health conditions of domestic agricultural migratory workers and their families."

87TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 12365

A BILL

To amend title III of the Public Health Service Act to authorize grants for family clinics for domestic agricultural migratory workers, and for other purposes.

By Mr. ROBERTS of Alabama

JUNE 29, 1962

Referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce

87TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 12381

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 30, 1962

Mr. ROGERS of Florida introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce

A BILL

To amend title III of the Public Health Service Act to authorize grants for family clinics for domestic agricultural migratory workers, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That title III of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C., ch. 6A, subch. II) is amended by inserting at the end of part A thereof the following new section:

"GRANTS FOR FAMILY HEALTH SERVICE CLINICS FOR DOMESTIC AGRICULTURAL MIGRATORY WORKERS

"SEC. 310. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964, and the fiscal year ending

June 30, 1965, such sums, not to exceed $3,000,000 for any year, as may be necessary to enable the Surgeon General (1) to make grants to public and other nonprofit agencies, institutions, and organizations for paying part of the cost of (i) establishing and operating family health service clinics for domestic agricultural migratory workers and their families, including training persons to provide services in the establishing and operating of such clinics, and (ii) special projects to improve health services for and the health conditions of domestic agricultural migratory workers and their families, including training persons to provide health services for or otherwise improve the health conditions of such migratory workers and their families, and (2) to encourage and cooperate in programs for the purpose of improving health services for or otherwise improving the health conditions of domestic agricultural migratory workers and their families."

87TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 12381

A BILL

To amend title III of the Public Health Service Act to authorize grants for family clinics for domestic agricultural migratory workers, and for other purposes.

By Mr. ROGERS of Florida

JUNE 30, 1962

Referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce

The "Daily Digest" states that the Ways and Means Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) "H. R. 5260--to make permanent the existing suspensions of first domestic processing tax on coconut oil, palm oil, etc. (with amendment substituting for all after the enacting clause the language of H. R. 7830 with technical amendment as suggested by Tariff Commission)" (p. D727), and H. R. 12242, to provide for tariff classification of particleboard. p. D728

13. ELECTRIFICATION. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. 1606, to authorize the Federal Power Commission to exempt small hydroelectric projects from certain of the licensing provisions of the Federal Power Act. p. D727

14. RECLAMATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment S. 2179, to amend Sec. 9(d)(1) of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939 to make additional provision for irrigation blocks (H. Rept. 2189). p. 15510

15. LAWS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment H. R. 11266, to amend the Act of March 8, 1922, as amended, to extend its provisions to the townsite laws applicable in Alaska (H. Rept. 2186). p. 15510

16. TRANSPORTATION. The Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee reported without amendment S. 3016, to amend the act of March 2, 1929, and the act of August 27, 1935 relating to loan lines for oceangoing and coastwise vessels, to establish liability for surveys, to increase penalties, and to permit deeper loading in coastwise trade (H. Rept. 2219). p. 15510

The "Daily Digest" states that the Ways and Means Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) "H. R. 5700--to permit contract carriers by motor vehicle to transport bonded merchandise (with amendment to include all contract carriers who are authorized to act as such by a Federal agency) p. D728

17. PARKS; LANDS. The Subcommittee on National Parks of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report to the full committee H. R. 12528, to provide for the planning, authorization and establishment of regional parks, monuments, historical parks and seashores, and recreational areas, and with amendment S. 543, to promote the preservation, for the public use and benefit, of certain portions of the shoreline areas of the U. S. pp. D726-7

18. OCEANOGRAPHY. The Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee reported with amendment H. R. 12601, to provide for a comprehensive, long-range and coordinated program in oceanography (H. Rept. 2221). p. 15510

19. FARM LABOR. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 12365, to amend title III of the Public Health Services Act to authorize grants for family clinics for domestic agricultural migratory workers. p. D727

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

20. FOOD SUPPLY. Extension of remarks of Sen. Wiley suggesting that "we need to reexamine our national food policy," and inserting an article, "World Food Shortage Called Worse Threat Than H-Bombs..." pp. A6168-9

21. LUMBER INDUSTRY. Extension of remarks of Rep. Westland suggesting that "politics might be involved" in the six-point program designed to assist the lumber industry. pp. A6169-70

22. LAND-GRANT COLLEGES. Extension of remarks of Reps. May and Hansen paying tribute to the land-grant colleges and universities. pp. A6172-3, A6179-80

23. REORGANIZATION; FARM PROGRAM. Extension of remarks of Rep. Harvey inserting an article, "Overhaul Overdue," suggesting that this Department "bring about the organizational reforms that appear to be necessary." p. A6148

24. EXPENDITURES. Extension of remarks of Rep. Derwinski inserting an article, "Footing the Bill for Bureaucracy." pp. A6193-4

25. FOREIGN TRADE. Extension of remarks of Rep. Philbin inserting an article, "Lower Tariffs in United States Likely to Increase Unemployment." pp. A6200-1

BILLS INTRODUCED

and H. R. 12889, by Rep. Johansen,

26. EMPLOYMENT. H. R. 12888, by Rep. Byrnes, Wis.,/to make it a criminal offense to deprive, or threaten to deprive, any person of Federal employment for refusing to contribute to a political party or candidate; to House Administration Committee. Remarks of author p. 15444 and 15503-4

27. SURPLUS PROPERTY. H. R. 12892, by Rep. Steed, to amend section 203(j) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 so as to provide that certain surplus property of the United States shall be offered for sale to the States; to Government Operations Committee

BILL APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT

28. APPROPRIATIONS. H. R. 10904, making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health, Education and Welfare, 1963. Approved August 14, 1962 (Public Law 87-582).

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COMMITTEE HEARINGS AUG. 15:
Foreign trade bill, S. Finance (Secretary Freeman to testify).
Estes investigation, S. Gov't Operations.
Efficiency and economy in executive agencies, H. Gov't Operations (Secretary Udall to testify).
Watershed projects, H. Public Works.
Status of the economy, Jt. Economic Committee.

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13. SMALL BUSINESS. Sen. Proxmire inserted an article and letter discussing the decline in small businesses. pp. 16044-5

HOUSE

14. STOCKPILING. Passed without amendment H. Con. Res. 509, providing the express approval of Congress, pursuant to Sec. 3(e) of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act, for the disposition of 12,245 long tons of chestnut tannin extract from the national stockpile. pp. 15911-2
Passed as reported H. R. 12416, to authorize the sale, without regard to the six-month waiting period prescribed, of chestnut extract proposed to be disposed of pursuant to the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act. p. 15912

15. COMMUNICATIONS. Passed as reported H. R. 11899, to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to provide for a Federal telecommunications fund. pp. 15912-3

16. RECLAMATION. Passed as reported H. R. 11164, to approve an amendatory repayment contract negotiated with the Quincy Columbia Basin Irrigation District, authorize similar contracts with any of the Columbia Basin Irrigation Districts, and to amend the Columbia Basin Project Act of 1943, as amended. pp. 15914-5
Passed as reported H. R. 2796, to provide for the renewal of certain municipal, domestic, and industrial water supply contracts entered into under the Reclamation Project Act of 1939. p. 15915
Passed without amendment S. 2179, to amend Sec. 9(d)(1) of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939 to make additional provision for irrigation blocks. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 15917-8

17. LAWS. Passed as reported H. R. 11266, to amend the act of March 8, 1922, as amended, to extend its provisions to the townsite laws applicable in Alaska to permit tracts of land to be sold subject to a reservation to the U. S. of coal, oil, and gas. pp. 15916-7

18. AWARDS. On objection of Rep. Gross, passed over H. R. 4055, to amend the act of August 25, 1959, to authorize the payment of a monetary award to recipients of the National Medal of Science. p. 15904

19. LOANS. At the request of Rep. Gross, passed over without prejudice S. 3327, to make certain federally impacted areas eligible for assistance under the public facility loan program. p. 15905

20. PERSONNEL. At the request of Rep. Gross, passed over without prejudice H. R. 12661, to amend the Hatch Political Activities Act to eliminate the requirement that the Civil Service Commission impose no penalty less than ninety days' suspension for any violation of section 9 of the act. p. 15905
Passed without amendment H. R. 9957, to amend Sec. 7 of the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946, as amended, relating to travel expenses of civilian officers and employees assigned to duty posts outside the continental U. S. p. 15912

21. FORESTRY. Passed as reported S. 3112, to add certain lands to the Pike National Forest in Colorado and the Carson and Santa Fe National Forests in N. Mex. pp. 15905-6
At the request of Rep. Gross, passed over without prejudice H. R. 7195, to add certain lands to the Wasatch National Forest, Utah. p. 15906

22. EXTENSION SERVICE. Passed without amendment H. R. 12589, to amend the Smith-Lever Act so as to provide that each State and Puerto Rico shall be entitled to

receive annually a sum equal to the sums received for the fiscal year 1962; (2) revise the formula for distributing amounts which may be appropriated in excess of the amounts allotted under (1) above; and (3) allocate Federal funds to the States and Puerto Rico quarterly rather than on a semiannual basis. pp. 15906-7

23. VETERANS. At the request of Rep. Ford, passed over without prejudice H. R. 9962, to amend title 38, U.S.C., to provide an extension of the period within which certain educational programs must be begun and completed in the case of persons called to active duty during the Berlin crisis. p. 15910

24. TRANSPORTATION. Passed without amendment S. 3016, to amend the act of March 2, 1929, and the act of August 27, 1935, relating to load lines for oceangoing and coastwise vessels, to establish liability for surveys, to increase penalties, and to permit deeper loading in coastwise trade. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 15922-3

25. OCEANOGRAPHY. Passed with amendment S. 901, to provide for a comprehensive, long-range and coordinated program in oceanography. A similar bill, H. R. 12601, was passed earlier as reported and laid on the table. pp. 15923-30

26. MIGRANT WORKERS. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported without amendment H. R. 12365, to amend title III of the Public Health Service Act to authorize grants for family clinics for domestic agricultural migratory workers (H. Rept. 2253.). p. 16019

27. DATA PROCESSING. Received from GAO a review of the planning by GSA for the automatic data-processing equipment installed at its Washington, D.C., regional office. p. 16019

28. ROADS. Received from GAO a report on a review of the apportionments of Federal-aid highway funds among the States by the Bureau of Public Roads. p. 16019

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

29. PUBLIC WORKS. Speech in the House by Rep. Schwengel during debate on the public works appropriation bill in which he commended Rep. Jensen as a "leading soil conservationist and watershed advocate..." pp. A6299-700

30. FARM PROGRAM. Extension of remarks of Sen. Wiley discussing the "Problematical" outlook for dairy farming in 1963. p. A6305

Extension of remarks of Rep. Teague inserting an article describing the operation of the national farm program at the local level. pp. A6314-5.

Extension of remarks of Rep. Quie inserting an article by a farm wife who defends American national farming character. p. A6322.

Extension of remarks of Rep. Quie inserting an editorial discussing political maneuvering around the farm bill. pp. A6327-8

31. PRICES. Extension of remarks of Rep. Holifield inserting an editorial supporting quality stabilization legislation. p. A6317

32. IMPORTS; EMPLOYMENT. Extension of remarks of Rep. O'Konski blaming US importation policies for our unemployment problem. pp. A6323-6

33. FOOD ADDITIVES. Extension of remarks of Rep. Dingell inserting testimony of a homemaker who opposes the production of fish flour for American consumption and urges more complete testing of food additives. pp. A6331-2

87TH CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT
2d Session } { No. 2253

HEALTH CLINICS FOR DOMESTIC MIGRATORY FARMWORKERS

AUGUST 20, 1962.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. ROGERS of Florida, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 12365]

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 12365) to amend title III of the Public Health Service Act to authorize grants for family clinics for domestic agricultural migratory workers, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

PURPOSE AND COST OF LEGISLATION

The principal purpose of the legislation is to authorize an appropriation of up to $3 million for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for each of the 2 following fiscal years to enable the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service to make grants to public and other nonprofit agencies for paying part of the cost of establishing and operating family health service clinics and special projects to improve health services for and the health conditions of domestic agricultural migratory workers and their families.

H.R. 12365 was introduced by Representative Roberts of Alabama, chairman of the Health and Safety Subcommittee, following hearings on and consideration of similar bills (including S. 1130 as passed by the Senate on August 25, 1961).[1] It differs from these other bills in that it limits the grant program to a period of 3 years and omits a special provision for an expert advisory committee. The purpose of the 3-year limitation is to compel an early review of the adequacy of the program authorized by this legislation by the appropriate committees of the Congress. The provision calling for an advisory

[1] H.R. 5285, H.R. 5849, H.R. 6114, H.R. 6480, H.R. 7088, and H.R. 8882.

committee was omitted because the Surgeon General under the provisions of section 222 of the Public Health Service Act as proposed to be added by H.R. 11099 which was reported from this committee on July 9, 1962, would have ample authority to establish such an advisory group if he deems this necessary.

The committee believes that the grant program provided under H.R. 12365 is well suited to improve health services for domestic agricultural migratory workers and their families and thus to improve their health conditions. Responsibility for planning and conducting the individual programs would remain in the States and local communities where these particular health problems exist.

If all of the $3 million authorized for each year by this legislation is appropriated, it is expected that $2.5 million will be used for grants to States, local communities, and nonprofit organizations. All of these grant applications will be channeled through the State health departments. The legislation does not authorize the use of these funds for the construction of hospitals, clinics, or health facilities, nor is it contemplated that the funds will be used for the payment of hospital bills. It is contemplated, as already stated, that the grants will be used to pay part of the cost of establishing and operating family health service clinics, and special projects which are aimed at improving health services for domestic agricultural migratory workers and their families. The remainder of $500,000 will be used to pay for special services of Federal employees, including several teams to assist States, local communities, and private nonprofit organizations to coordinate needed health services for migrant workers in order to eliminate present gaps and duplications in these services.

While no specific State or local cash matching is required by the legislation, the amount of funds which will be expended by States, communities, and nonprofit organizations is expected to exceed the Federal grants. Such matching will take the form of making available services, facilities, and equipment. Past experience with similar Federal grant programs indicates that such programs stimulate non-Federal expenditures considerably in excess of the Federal grants.

The program envisaged by H.R. 12365 places primary emphasis on family health service clinics. Such clinics, located near centers where migrants and their families work, have demonstrated their effectiveness in Fresno, Calif., Palm Beach County, Fla., and other localities. They have shown that taking health services to the migrants either through mobile units or through temporary facilities will result in effective use of the services offered. It is expected that this will reduce the number of cases which will have to be hospitalized, thus reducing the physical and financial burden otherwise required to be borne by local taxpayers, doctors, and hospitals.

Other types of health activities which would be undertaken include visits by public health nurses to migrant labor camps; sanitary inspections of camps, worksites, and temporary rest stops to assure the maintenance of adequate sanitary facilities, including safe and adequate water supplies; and the exchange of information between health workers in different areas to assure the availability of needed health service and to eliminate unnecessary duplication.

NEED FOR LEGISLATION

The need for this legislation arises from a number of factors.

1. Our agriculture throughout the Nation is geared to the ready availability of migrant agricultural workers, particularly at harvest-time. Crops worth millions of dollars would rot in the fields and on the vines, bushes, and trees if these workers were not available in sufficient numbers at the right places and at the right times. Much of the work performed by migrant agricultural workers is skilled. It cannot be performed by persons otherwise unemployed without causing grave injuries and loss to the produce and to the trees, vines, and plants bearing the produce.

2. Domestic agricultural migrant workers and their families, numbering nearly 1 million persons, live and work only for brief periods in about 1,000 counties chiefly in 31 States which comprise the several agricultural areas of the Nation. Ordinarily, communities in these areas have only facilities and personnel designed to meet the health needs of their own local residents. These facilities and personnel are not capable of meeting the health needs of large numbers of persons who work temporarily in these areas.

3. Local laws and ordinances establishing residence requirements for health care frequently bar migrant workers from health services which otherwise might be available to them. Even in those cases where local facilities are available to migrant workers, they often are available at times, places, and under conditions which result in the workers being unable to avail themselves of the services.

4. Migrant workers and their families are in the lowest economic strata of our population. Their health needs are great; however, they have little opportunity and even less financial ability to meet these needs.

5. Many of the migrant workers, while American citizens, do not speak English. The language barrier, and frequently an inadequate appreciation of health and sanitary problems, aggravate the difficulties which must be faced in attempting to meet the health needs of migrant agricultural workers and their families.

6. Attempts to meet these health needs can become a great burden (both on physical facilities and on the financial resources) on the taxpayers, doctors, and hospitals in these local communities.

7. Serious communicable diseases like tuberculosis, diphtheria, and diarrheal diseases which afflict many of the migrant workers and their families cause death, disability, and suffering not only to the migrants themselves but threaten residents in the permanent communities where migrant agricultural workers and their families stop over in pursuit of their work. A recent diphtheria outbreak among permanent residents in a Texas community was traced to migrant workers.

For all of these reasons, and because States, local communities, and private organizations cannot by themselves provide adequate health services to meet the needs of these workers and their dependents, it is imperative that the Federal Government assume some degree of responsibility for providing a measure of basic health care to migrant agricultural workers and their families.

INTERSTATE MOVEMENT OF DOMESTIC MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL WORKERS

In general, domestic agricultural migratory workers have a home base for only a few months during each year. During the rest of the year they move to different sections of the country according to established harvest patterns.

There are three main streams of migrants: (1) The first stream originates in lower Florida where various vegetable crops are cultivated and harvested. With the onset of hot weather in the South, the workers move into the Carolinas and the Eastern Shore of Maryland. During the summer a heavy concentration of migrants may be found on Long Island, N.Y., and later in upper New York State where fruits and vegetables are harvested. As cooler weather sets in, the migrants move back south to harvest apples, pears, and other fruits, and gradually return to the Florida work areas.

(2) A central stream of migrants is concentrated in the Rio Grande area in Texas during the winter season from where they move to many States of the Union. They move north as far as Washington and Oregon. They move into Montana and the Dakotas, and they may be found in large numbers in Michigan, Ohio, Illinois, and Wisconsin.

(3) In the Western States the heavy work areas are in the irrigated valleys of southern California. From there the migrants move north through the State of California and on up to Oregon and Washington.

LEGISLATIVE PRECEDENTS IN THIS FIELD

There are important precedents for Federal legislation aimed at meeting health and safety needs which are peculiarly interstate rather than local in character. As a matter of fact, the very origin of the U.S. Public Health Service can be traced to the urgent need for meeting the health requirements of merchant seamen. In 1798 the Fifth Congress of the United States passed and President John Adams signed into law an act for the relief of sick and disabled seamen. Pursuant to this legislation, the U.S. Marine Hospital Service was established which was the forerunner of the U.S. Public Health Service.

Many of the same considerations which then were material in enacting merchant seamen health legislation are present today and warrant the passage of migrant-worker health legislation. In earlier days the utilization of local hospitals by impecunious sick and injured seamen imposed an undue burden upon local facilities and resources much in the same manner that sick and injured migrant workers and their dependents impose an undue burden on local facilities and resources today. It was recognized then that the services of seamen were indispensable to the uninterrupted operation of the vitally needed merchant fleet just as it is recognized today that migrant agricultural workers are required to assure continued operation of a large segment of this Nation's agricultural activities. Therefore it became necessary then as it is today to enact legislation which, quite apart from humanitarian considerations, will help assure in the national interest the continued availability of an essential labor supply.

The interstate character of many matters relating to migratory farmworkers was clearly recognized by the 84th Congress. That Congress enacted Public Law 939 to provide for the regulation of the interstate transportation of migrant farmworkers. The act author-

izes the Interstate Commerce Commission to establish for carriers of migrant workers by motor vehicle reasonable requirements with respect to safety of operation and equipment, comfort of passengers, and qualifications and maximum hours of service of operators.

In recommending enactment of the legislation, your committee noted that migratory farmworkers are essential to the harvesting of the farm crops of this Nation. The committee also noted that while the United States and Mexico had agreed to safety standards for Mexican agricultural workers employed pursuant to the Migrant Labor Agreement concluded by Mexico and the United States, domestic migratory farmworkers had no protection from these hazards although they were just as much exposed to them as the Mexican agricultural workers.[2]

AVAILABILITY OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR FOREIGN MIGRATORY WORKERS

In the course of the hearings, Chairman Harris characterized the instant program as a small point 4 program for our own people, and expressed the view that it was time we were beginning to think about a point 4 program for our own people since we are thinking about it for all the world. The imperative need for a health program for domestic migrant agricultural workers is made all the more apparent by the fact that health services are presently being made available to foreign migrant agricultural workers who come to the United States.

Approximately one-half million foreign agricultural workers enter the United States each year for temporary work in agriculture. In 1961 they included about 300,000 Mexican nationals who came to the United States under an international agreement between the United States and Mexico. A monthly average of about 8,000 British West Indians who entered under an agreement between the Central Labor Organization of the British West Indian Government and American employers.

The contracts for both these groups of foreign workers guarantee them benefits that contribute directly or indirectly to the health status of these workers. The benefits include free medical care and compensation for on-the-job accidents under workmen's compensation carried at the employer's expense, and health and accident insurance at reasonable cost to the worker to cover the costs of medical, surgical, and hospital care for accidents off the job and for illness.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

The Subcommittee on Health and Safety of your committee held hearings on February 15, 1962, on several bills similar to H.R. 12365.[3] Testimony in support of this legislation was presented by representatives of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and the American Public Health Association. Statements in support of this legislation were filed by the Departments of Labor and Agriculture, the Bureau of the Budget, the National Education Association, the National Child Labor Committee, and other interested organizations. The committee knows of no opposition to this legislation.

[2] H. Rept. 2810, 84th Cong., 2d sess., July 19, 1956.
[3] See footnote 1.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, our domestic migratory agricultural workers have urgent health needs which presently are not met adequately and which cannot be met adequately by States and local communities without some measure of Federal participation. Quite apart from humanitarian reasons, these needs should be met in order to assure a continuing supply of efficient and skilled migrant agricultural workers on whom large segments of our Nation's agriculture have come to depend. Thus the needs are mutual. Important economic needs of our Nation can be and are being met by migrant agricultural workers. Their urgent health needs in turn can be met through the assumption of certain limited responsibilities in this field by our Federal Government. Therefore the committee favors the adoption of this legislation.

AGENCY REPORTS

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C., February 19, 1962.

Hon. OREN HARRIS,
Chairman, Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. HARRIS: This is in response to your request of September 11, 1961, for a report on S. 1130, an act to amend title III of the Public Health Service Act to authorize grants for family clinics for domestic agricultural migratory workers, and for other purposes.

In view of the acute need in many areas for health services for migratory workers and our information that the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare believes this is a workable act, this Department recommends its passage.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

ORVILLE L. FREEMAN, *Secretary.*

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, September 22, 1961.

Hon. OREN HARRIS,
Chairman, Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN HARRIS: This is with further reference to your request for our comments on S. 1130, an act and H.R. 8882, a bill to amend title III of the Public Health Service Act to authorize grants for family clinics for domestic agricultural migratory workers, and for other purposes.

These measures would carry out the same purposes as H.R. 5285, upon which we reported to the committee on June 21, 1961. We would appreciate, therefore, your consideration of our report on that bill as stating our views on S. 1130 and H.R. 8882.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the administration's program.

Yours sincerely,

W. Willard Wirtz,
Acting Secretary of Labor.

Executive Office of the President,
Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D.C., February 15, 1962.

Hon. Oren Harris,
Chairman, Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Chairman: This is in reply to your letters of August 28 and September 11, 1961, requesting the views of the Bureau of the Budget on H.R. 8882 and S. 1130, identical bills, to amend title III of the Public Health Service Act to authorize grants for family clinics for domestic agricultural migratory workers, and for other purposes.

The Secretaries of Health, Education, and Welfare, and Agriculture have explained the reasons for this administration's support of tne objectives of this legislation. We concur in their views.

Enactment of this legislation would be consistent with the administration's objectives.

Sincerely yours,

Phillip S. Hughes,
Assistant Director for Legislative Reference.

Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D.C., June 6, 1961.

Hon. Oren Harris,
Chairman, Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce,
House of Representatives.

Dear Congressman Harris: This is in response to your request of March 7, 1961, for a report on H.R. 5285, a bill to amend title III of the Public Health Service Act to authorize grants for improving domestic agricultural migratory workers' health services and conditions.

In view of the obvious need in many areas for better medical care for domestic agricultural workers and the favorable testimony of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare on its Senate counterpart, S. 1130, we recommend passage of this bill.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

Orville L. Freeman, *Secretary.*

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D.C., June 3, 1961.

Hon. OREN HARRIS,
Chairman, Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in reply to your letter of March 17, 1961, requesting the views of the Bureau of the Budget on H.R. 5285, a bill to amend title III of the Public Health Service Act to authorize grants for improving domestic agricultural migratory workers' health services and conditions.

The bill authorizes appropriations of not to exceed $3 million annually for grants to public and nonprofit agencies to pay a portion of the costs of special projects to improve the health services for and the health conditions of migratory workers and their families. The bill also authorizes the Public Health Service to use a portion of the funds for studies, investigations, and demonstrations relating to this subject. Finally, the bill authorizes the Surgeon General to appoint an advisory committee to advise on the development of program policies and the review of grant applications.

The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare has testified on an identical version of this bill (S. 1130) before the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee and has detailed the reasons for this administration's support of the objectives of the bill. We concur in the Secretary's views.

Enactment of this legislation would be consistent with the administration's objectives.

Sincerely yours,

PHILLIP S. HUGHES,
Assistant Director for Legislative Reference.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE,
May 10, 1961.

Hon. OREN HARRIS,
Chairman, Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This letter is in response to your request of March 6, 1961, for a report on H.R. 5285, a bill to amend title III of the Public Health Service Act to authorize grants for improving domestic agricultural migratory workers' health services and conditions.

The bill would amend part A of title III of the Public Health Service Act by adding a new section entitled "Grants for Improving Domestic Agricultural Workers' Health Services and Conditions." Under this new section, Congress would be authorized to appropriate not to exceed $3 million each year to enable the Surgeon General (1) to make grants to public or other nonprofit agencies, institutions, and organizations for paying part of the cost of special projects to improve health services for and the health conditions of domestic agricultural migratory workers and their families, including training persons for this purpose, and (2) to conduct studies, investigations, and demonstrations, to train Federal or other personnel for providing such services or otherwise improving such conditions, and to encourage

and cooperate in intrastate or interstate programs, for the purpose of improving health services for or otherwise improving the health conditions of domestic agricultural migratory workers and their families. The bill also authorizes the Surgeon General to appoint an expert advisory committee to advise him in the administration of this program, including the development of program policies and the review of grant applications.

Domestic agricultural migrants and their families comprise a population of almost 1 million persons—a population as large as that of any one of 15 States—who live and work for varying periods of time each year in about 1,000 counties. The major impact falls in 31 States, but nearly all States are affected in some degree.

Migrant agricultural workers are among the most underprivileged citizens of the United States from the standpoint of their health conditions and their opportunities to receive health services. Their living, working, and travel conditions are generally substandard and result in serious illness and accident hazards to all members of their families. Their income is uncertain, irregular, and seldom sufficient to enable them to pay for needed health care. Their work requires frequent movement from place to place over extended periods of time. Their generally low level of education is reflected in their inadequate knowledge of good health practices.

Despite the scope and intensity of their health problems, domestic agricultural migrants have only meager and scattered health services available to them. Local communities and States vary widely in their assumption of responsibility for the health of migrants. Even when communities take responsibility, their services are almost universally inadequate. In addition, continuity of service is seldom available as migrants move from one county or State to another.

The seriousness of the health conditions of this group, the inadequacy of health services available to them, and the interstate nature of the migrant health problem clearly require national action. Leadership and financial assistance by the Federal Government are necessary to assist in making available the health services which these citizens of the United States need.

H.R. 5285 would provide legislative authorization for the necessary leadership and financial assistance. Through a combination of special project grants and direct Public Health Service operations, it will be possible to assist States and communities to—

(1) Provide prompt and adequate medical and hospital care for migrant workers and their families.

(2) Extend public health nursing services to migrant workers and their families.

(3) Establish family-type outpatient services for preventive and curative care.

(4) Provide health education materials and instruction.

(5) Upgrade housing and sanitation conditions in camps, at work locations, and at rest stops.

(6) Promote interagency, intrastate, and interstate planning to insure continuity of health services as families move from place to place.

The special health interests and skills of the Children's Bureau and the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation would be used in the review of

grant applications to insure that the program serves to complement rather than duplicate the current operations of these agencies.

We would therefore recommend that H.R. 5285 be enacted. There is enclosed herewith, in accordance with Public Law 801, 84th Congress (5 U.S.C. 642a), an estimate of additional cost that enactment of the bill would entail.

We are advised by the Bureau of the Budget that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

ABRAHAM RIBICOFF, *Secretary.*

Program: Grants for improving domestic agricultural migratory workers' health services and conditions (H.R. 5285), estimate of additional cost, 1962–66

Item	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Appropriation requirements:					
Project grants for improving domestic agricultural migratory workers' health services and conditions	$2,500,000	$2,500,000	$2,500,000	$2,500,000	$2,500,000
Direct operations	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
Total requirements	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
Expenditures:					
Project grants for improving domestic agricultural migratory workers' health services and conditions	850,000	2,730,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000
Direct operations	425,000	525,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
Total expenditures	1,275,000	3,255,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
Man-years of employment	51	57	57	57	57

April 21, 1961.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, June 21, 1961.

Hon. OREN HARRIS,
Chairman, Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN HARRIS: This is in further reply to your request for our views on H.R. 5285, a bill to amend title III of the Public Health Service Act to authorize grants for improving domestic agricultural migratory workers' health services and conditions.

The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, which would have the responsibility for administering this bill, has presented detailed views with respect thereto. However, I should like to add my support, as Secretary of Labor, to the general nature of this legislation while deferring to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare on its details.

Numerous studies and recommendations point up the urgent need for the adoption of a Federal grant-in-aid program to develop and improve the health services and conditions of domestic migratory agricultural workers and their families. In 1946 the Federal Interagency Committee on Migrant Labor recommended that a well-operated health service program for migrants be provided and that Federal grants-in-aid be made to State health departments to assist them in the development of such services. The committee set forth in some detail suggested standards for a health-service program for

migrant workers, including programs for the control of communicable disease, tuberculosis, venereal disease, maternal and child health, medical care consisting of doctors' and nurses' clinics.

At its annual conference in 1959, the Association of State & Territorial Health Officers, which includes the heads of the official State health agencies in each of the 50 States, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands, recommended increased funds for migrant health services of both the Public Health Service and the Children's Bureau, as well as an increase in Federal grant-in-aid funds to stimulate the development, improvement, and expansion of services to meet the migratory labor problem. Continued and strengthened emphasis and encouragement of action to assure the provision of needed health services to migrant families was also recommended by the President's Committee on Migratory Labor in its 1960 report to the President.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the administration's program.

Yours sincerely,

ARTHUR J. GOLDBERG,
Secretary of Labor.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, D.C., May 17, 1961.

HON. OREN HARRIS,
Chairman, Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Your letter of April 15, 1961, acknowledged April 17, requests our comments on H.R. 5849, a bill to amend title III of the Public Health Service Act to authorize grants for improving domestic agricultural migratory workers' health services and conditions.

We have no information as to the desirability of the proposed legislation and no recommendations are made as to its merits. However, we wish to comment on certain aspects of the bill.

Section 310(b) would authorize the appointment of an expert advisory committee by the Surgeon General to advise him in connection with the administration of the program. However, there is no provision for compensation for services or reimbursement for travel expenses of the members of the committee. If such compensation and reimbursement is intended, the bill should specifically provide therefor. You may want to add language similar to the following to section 310(b):

"Members of such committee who are not otherwise in the employ of the United States, while attending meetings of the committee or otherwise serving at the request of the Surgeon General, shall be entitled to receive compensation at a rate to be fixed by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, but not exceeding $____ per diem, including travel time, and while away from their homes or regular places of business they may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 73b–2) for persons in the Government services employed intermittently."

H.R. 5849 would provide an additional grant program to be administered by the Public Health Service. No provision is made in the bill nor in legislation applicable to other grant programs now authorized by the Public Health Service Act, as amended, to require a grantee to keep adequate cost records of the projects to which the Federal Government makes financial contributions, or specifically authorizing the Surgeon General or the Comptroller General access to the grantee's records for purposes of audit and examination. In view of the increase in grant programs over the last several years we feel that in order to determine whether grant funds have been expended for the purpose for which the grant was made the grantee should be required by law to keep records which would fully disclose the disposition of such funds. We also feel that the agency as well as the General Accounting Office should be permitted to have access to the grantee's records for the purpose of audit and examination. We therefore suggest that consideration be given to amending the bill to include such requirements with respect to the proposed new program, or preferably to an amendment of the Public Health Service Act to cover all grant programs therein authorized. The latter could be accomplished by the following language:

"RECORDS AND AUDIT

"(a) Each recipient of assistance under this Act shall keep such records as the Surgeon General shall prescribe, including records which fully disclose the amount and disposition by such recipient of the proceeds of such grants, the total cost of the project or undertaking in connection with which such funds are given or used, and the amount of that portion of the cost of the project or undertaking supplied by other sources, and such other records as will facilitate an effective audit.

"(b) The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare and the Comptroller General of the United States or any of their duly authorized representatives shall have access for the purpose of audit and examination to any books, documents, papers, and records of the recipients that are pertinent to the grants received under this Act."

In administering the above provision we do not contemplate making a detailed examination of the books and records of every recipient of a grant, or even a major part of them. However, selective checks may be made to provide reasonable assurance that grant funds are being properly applied or expended.

Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH CAMPBELL,
Comptroller General of the United States.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C., June 29, 1961.

HON. OREN HARRIS,
Chairman, Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce,
House of Representatives.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN HARRIS: This is in response to your request of May 22, 1961, for a report on H.R. 7088, a bill to amend title III of the Public Health Service Act to authorize grants for improving domestic agricultural migratory workers' health services and conditions.

In view of the obvious need in many areas for better medical care for domestic agricultural workers and the favorable testimony of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare on its Senate counterpart, S. 1130, we recommend passage of this bill.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

ORVILLE L. FREEMAN, *Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE,
June 5, 1961.

Hon. OREN HARRIS,
Chairman, Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This letter is in response to your request of May 22, 1961, for a report on H.R. 7088, a bill to amend title III of the Public Health Service Act to authorize grants for improving domestic agricultural migratory workers' health services and conditions.

This bill is identical with H.R. 5285 on which we submitted a favorable report to your committee on May 10, 1961. The views stated in that report also apply to H.R. 7088.

Sincerely yours,

WILBUR J. COHEN,
Assistant Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C., February 19, 1962.

Hon. OREN HARRIS,
Chairman, Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. HARRIS: This is in response to your request of August 28, 1961, for a report on H.R. 8882, a bill to amend title III of the Public Health Service Act to authorize grants for family clinics for domestic agricultural migratory workers, and for other purposes.

In view of the obvious need in many areas for better medical care for domestic agricultural workers and the favorable testimony of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare on its Senate counterpart, S. 1130, we recommend passage of this bill.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

ORVILLE L. FREEMAN, *Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE,
February 14, 1962.

Hon. OREN HARRIS,
Chairman, Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This letter is in response to your request of August 28, 1961, for a report on H.R. 8882, a bill to amend title III of the Public Health Service Act to authorize grants for family clinics for domestic agricultural migratory workers, and for other purposes, and your request of September 13, 1961, for a report on S. 1130, which—as passed by the Senate on August 25—is identical to H.R. 8882.

These identical bills would add a new section entitled "Grants for Family Health Service Clinics for Domestic Agricultural Migratory Workers" under part A of title III of the Public Health Service Act. Under this new section, Congress would be authorized to appropriate not to exceed $3 million each year to enable the Surgeon General (1) to make grants to public or other nonprofit agencies, institutions, and organizations for paying part of the cost of (i) establishing and operating family health service clinics for domestic agricultural migratory workers and their families, including training persons to provide services in the establishment and operation of such clinics, and (ii) special projects to improve health services for and the health conditions of domestic agricultural migratory workers and their families, including training persons to provide health services or otherwise improve the health conditions of such migratory workers and their families, and (2) to encourage and cooperate in intrastate or interstate programs, for the purpose of improving health services for or otherwise improving the health conditions of domestic agricultural migratory workers and their families. The bill further authorizes the Surgeon General to appoint an expert advisory committee to advise him in connection with the administration of this section, including the development of program policies and the review of grant applications.

H.R. 8882 and S. 1130, as it passed the Senate in a form identical to H.R. 8882, differ only in three respects from H.R. 5285 on which I reported to you in my letter of May 10, 1961:

1. The statement of purpose for which grants are authorized has been modified by adding specific reference to "establishing and operating family health service clinics for domestic agricultural migratory workers and their families, including training persons to provide services in the establishment and operation of such clinics."

Highlighting the establishment of family health service clinics, in line with the interest of agricultural producers as expressed by Senator Holland, of Florida, in the Senate floor discussion of the bill, is a constructive addition to the original proposal and one justified by the existing dearth of such services readily accessible to migrant workers and families in many of the places in which they concentrate for a part of each year. As Mr. Holland's testimony and the report of the Senate Subcommittee on Migratory Labor on S. 1130 (S. Rept. 699) indicate, Belle Glade, Fla., and Fresno County, Calif., provide pilot demonstrations of a workable pattern for the planning and conducting

of family clinic services with primary responsibility at the local level, interagency cooperation, and participation and support by many community groups, including the local medical society, growers, other local citizens, and migrants themselves.

The experience of these pilot projects also indicates the desirability of special orientation for professional workers unfamiliar with the migrant situation.

2. The bills delete references enabling the Surgeon General "to conduct studies, investigations, and demonstrations," and "to train Federal or other personnel for providing such services or otherwise improving such conditions."

This deletion is appropriate in view of the existing authority of the Public Health Service to carry on such activities.

3. The title of the bill now reads: "A bill to amend title III of the Public Health Service Act to authorize grants for family clinics for domestic agricultural migratory workers and for other purposes."

This change in title emphasizes the establishment of family clinic services as a major objective of the legislation.

For the reasons set forth above and in my letter of May 10,1961, commenting on H.R. 5285, we would recommend the enactment of the proposal embodied in identical bills H.R. 8882 and S. 1130 as passed by the Senate.

We are advised by the Bureau of the Budget that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

ABE RIBICOFF, *Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., September 2, 1961.

HON. OREN HARRIS,
Chairman, Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN HARRIS: This is with further reference to your request for our comments on S. 1130, an act, and H.R. 8882, a bill to amend title III of the Public Health Service Act to authorize grants for family clinics for domestic agricultural migratory workers, and for other purposes.

These measures would carry out the same purpose as H.R. 5285 upon which we reported to the committee on June 21, 1961. We would appreciate, therefore, your consideration of our report on that bill as stating our views on S. 1130 and H.R. 8882.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the administration's program.

Yours sincerely,

W. WILLARD WIRTZ,
Acting Secretary of Labor.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW MADE BY THE BILL, AS REPORTED

In compliance with clause 3 of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italics, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ACT

* * * * * * *

TITLE III—GENERAL POWERS AND DUTIES OF PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

PART A—RESEARCH AND INVESTIGATIONS

IN GENERAL

SEC. 301. The Surgeon General shall conduct in the Service, and encourage, cooperate with, and render assistance to other appropriate public authorities, scientific institutions, and scientists in the conduct of, and promote the coordination of, research, investigations, experiments, demonstrations, and studies relating to the causes, diagnosis, treatment, control, and prevention of physical and mental diseases and impairments of man, including water purification, sewage treatment, and pollution of lakes and streams. In carrying out the foregoing the Surgeon General is authorized to—

(a) Collect and make available through publications and other appropriate means, information as to, and the practical application of, such research and other activities;

(b) Make available research facilities of the Service to appropriate public authorities, and to health officials and scientists engaged in special study;

(c) Establish and maintain research fellowships in the Service with such stipends and allowances, including traveling and subsistence expenses, as he may deem necessary to procure the assistance of the most brilliant and promising research fellows from the United States and abroad;

(d) Make grants-in-aid to universities, hospitals, laboratories, and other public or private institutions, and to individuals for such research projects as are recommended by the National Advisory Health Council, or, with respect to cancer, recommended by the National Advisory Cancer Council, or, with respect to mental health, recommended by the National Advisory Mental Health Council, or with respect to heart diseases, recommended by the National Advisory Heart Council, or, with respect to dental diseases and conditions, recommended by the National Advisory Dental Research Council, and include in the grants for any such project grants of penicillin and other antibiotic compounds for use in such project; and make, upon recommendation of the National Advisory Health Council, grants-in-aid to public or nonprofit universities, hospitals, laboratories, and other institutions for the general support of their research and research training programs: *Provided*, That such uniform percentage, not to exceed 15 per centum, as the Surgeon General may determine, of the

amounts provided for grants for research projects for any fiscal year through the appropriations for the National Institutes of Health may be transferred from such appropriations to a separate account to be available for such research and research training program grants-in-aid for such fiscal year;

(e) Secure from time to time and for such periods as he deems advisable, the assistance and advice of experts, scholars, and consultants from the United States or abroad;

(f) For purposes of study, admit and treat at institutions, hospitals, and stations of the Service, persons not otherwise eligible for such treatment;

(g) Make available, to health officials, scientists, and appropriate public and other nonprofit institutions and organizations, technical advice and assistance on the application of statistical methods to experiments, studies, and surveys in health and medical fields; and

(h) Adopt, upon recommendation of the National Advisory Health Council, or, with respect to cancer, upon recommendation of the National Advisory Cancer Council, or with respect to mental health, upon recommendation of the National Advisory Mental Health Council, or, with respect to heart diseases, upon recommendation of the National Advisory Heart Council, or, with respect to dental diseases and conditions, upon recommendations of the National Advisory Dental Research Council, such additional means as he deems necessary or appropriate to carry out the purposes of this section.

* * * * * * *

GRANTS FOR FAMILY HEALTH SERVICE CLINICS FOR DOMESTIC AGRICULTURAL MIGRATORY WORKERS

SEC. 310. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964, and the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, such sums, not to exceed $3,000,000 for any year, as may be necessary to enable the Surgeon General (1) to make grants to public and other nonprofit agencies, institutions, and organizations for paying part of the cost of (i) establishing and operating family health service clinics for domestic agricultural migratory workers and their families, including training persons to provide services in the establishing and operating of such clinics, and (ii) special projects to improve health services for and the health conditions of domestic agricultural migratory workers and their families, including training persons to provide health services for or otherwise improve the health conditions of such migratory workers and their families, and (2) to encourage and cooperate in programs for the purpose of improving health services for or otherwise improving the health conditions of domestic agricultural migratory workers and their families.

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Union Calendar No. 940

87TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 12365

[Report No. 2253]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 29, 1962

Mr. ROBERTS of Alabama introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce

AUGUST 20, 1962

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

To amend title III of the Public Health Service Act to authorize grants for family clinics for domestic agricultural migratory workers, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That title III of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C., ch. 6A, subch. II) is amended by inserting at the end of part A thereof the following new section:

"GRANTS FOR FAMILY HEALTH SERVICE CLINICS FOR DOMESTIC AGRICULTURAL MIGRATORY WORKERS

"SEC. 310. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964, and the fiscal year ending June

30, 1965, such sums, not to exceed $3,000,000 for any year, as may be necessary to enable the Surgeon General (1) to make grants to public and other nonprofit agencies, institutions, and organizations for paying part of the cost of (i) establishing and operating family health service clinics for domestic agricultural migratory workers and their families, including training persons to provide services in the establishing and operating of such clinics, and (ii) special projects to improve health services for and the health conditions of domestic agricultural migratory workers and their families, including training persons to provide health services for or otherwise improve the health conditions of such migratory workers and their families, and (2) to encourage and cooperate in programs for the purpose of improving health services for or otherwise improving the health conditions of domestic agricultural migratory workers and their families."

Union Calendar No. 940

87TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 12365

[Report No. 2253]

A BILL

To amend title III of the Public Health Service Act to authorize grants for family clinics for domestic agricultural migratory workers, and for other purposes.

By Mr. ROBERTS of Alabama

JUNE 29, 1962

Referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce

AUGUST 20, 1962

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

temporary summer employment (H. Rept. 2308). p. 17210

A subcommittee of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee voted to report to the full committee with amendment H. R. 10706, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act so as to provide for increases in annuities, eliminate the option with respect to certain survivor annuities, and provide for interchange of credits between the civil service retirement system and the insurance system established by title II of the Social Security Act. pp. D793-4

17. TRANSPORTATION. Passed as reported H. R. 5700, to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to permit contract carriers by motor vehicle to transport bonded merchandise. pp. 17168-9

18. TARIFFS. Passed as reported H. R. 5260, to repeal the 3 cents per pound processing tax on coconut oil. p. 17171

19. MIGRATORY WORKERS. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of H. R. 12365, to amend title III of the Public Health Service Act to authorize grants for family clinics for domestic agricultural migratory workers p. 17210

20. PARKS. The Rules Committee reported resolutions for the consideration of S. 4, to provide for the establishment of the Padre Island National Seashore, and H. R. 2429, to revise the boundaries of the Virgin Islands National Park, St. John, V.I. p. 17210

21. QUALITY STABILIZATION. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) with amendment, H. J. Res. 636, the proposed Quality Stabilization Act. p. D793

22. FOFEIGN TRADE. Rep. Bray criticized the proposed Trade Expansion Act of 1962 and made special reference to the problems of the wheat, meatpacking, and sugar industries. pp. 17191-5

23. EXPORTS. Rep. Kitchin criticized the recent export of a number of commodities to Communist countries under the provisions of the Export Control Act of 1949. pp. 17204-7

24. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. Albert announced tha the House will adjourn from Fri., Aug. 31, to Tues., Sept. 4, and that there will be no legislative business next week except the Consent Calendar and the Private Calendar. pp. 17188-9

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

25. PUBLIC WORKS. Speeches in the House by Rep. Cramer during debate on the public works acceleration bill. pp. A6525, A6532-3

26. YOUTH CONSERVATION. Extension of remarks of Sen. Lausche inserting a letter opposing the proposed Youth Conservation Corps bill. pp. A6525-6

27. FOOD AND DRUGS. Extension of remarks of Sen. Kefauver inserting a "factual, detailed" report of the need for strengthening the Food and Drug Act. pp. A6526-9

28. TRADE FAIRS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Rhodes inserting a statement presented before the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee in support of H.R. 12533 dealing with the promotion of foreign commerce of the U. S. through the use of mobile trade fairs. pp. A6545-6

29. FEED GRAINS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Findley inserting an article, "The Feed Grain Scandal." p. A6548

30. TRANSPORTATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Van Zandt inserting an article on the importance of passage of the proposed Transportation Act of 1962. p.A6549

31. PERSONNEL. Extension of remarks of Rep. Ryan inserting a memorandum "taking another look" at the Hatch Act in preparation for the meeting of the American Federation of Government Employees to be held in Seattle this week. p. A6551

32. FARM PROGRAM. Extension of remarks of Rep. Dorn inserting an article, "Not Farming Pays," listing several recipients of Federal payments for curtailing agricultural operations. pp. A6552-3

BILLS INTRODUCED

33. AIR POLLUTION. S. 3686, by Sen. Williams, Del., to extend and strengthen the Federal air pollution control program; to Public Works Committee. Remarks of author, p. 17058

34. MILK. H. R. 13026, by Rep. Halpern, to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949 to provide compensation to producers of milk contaminated by radioactive fallout; to Agriculture Committee

35. PROPERTY. H. R. 13027, by Rep. Huddleston (by request), to protect the rights of owners whose property is taken by or under the authority of the Government of the United States of America; to Public Works Committee

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COMMITTEE HEARINGS AUG. 31:
Farm bill, conferees (exec).
Estes investigation, S. Gov't Operations.
Periods for taking economic censuses, H. Civil Service (Scammon, Census Bureau, to testify).

oOo

87TH CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT
2d Session } { No. 2314

CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 12365

AUGUST 30, 1962.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

Mr. SISK, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.Res. 781]

The Committee on Rules, having had under consideration House Resolution 781, report the same to the House with the recommendation that the resolution do pass.

House Calendar No. 326

87TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. RES. 781

[Report No. 2314]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

AUGUST 30, 1962

Mr. SISK, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following resolution; which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

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RESOLUTION

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 12365) to amend title III of the Public Health Service Act to authorize grants for family clinics for domestic agricultural migratory workers, and for other purposes. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill, and shall continue not to exceed one hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, the bill shall be read for amendment under the five-minute rule. At the

conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

House Calendar No. 326

87TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. RES. 781

[Report No. 2314]

RESOLUTION

Providing for the consideration of H.R. 12365, a bill to amend title III of the Public Health Service Act to authorize grants for family clinics for domestic agricultural migratory workers, and for other purposes.

By Mr. SISK

AUGUST 30, 1962

Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only; should not be quoted or cited)

Issued Sept. 11, 1962
For actions of Sept. 10, 1962
87th-2d, No. 162

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate agreed to House amendments to public works acceleration bill. Sen. Humphrey inserted article supporting proposed foreign trade bill.

SENATE

1. PUBLIC WORKS. By a vote of 45 to 22, agreed to the House amendments to S. 2965, the public works acceleration bill (pp. 17842, 17847-61). This bill will now be sent to the President. As agreed to the bill authorizes an immediate $900 million public works program in those areas which are designated by the Secretary of Commerce under the Area Redevelopment Act as "redevelopment areas" and those areas which the Secretary of Labor designates each month as having been areas of substantial unemployment for at least 9 of the preceding 12 months. Of the $900 million authorized to be appropriated, $300 million is to be reserved for allocation in areas designated under Sec. 5 (b) of the Area Redevelopment Act relating to unemployment in rural areas.

   By a vote of 30 to 38, rejected an amendment by Sen. Cooper to correct a technical error in the bill which erroneously refers to a section not in the bill. pp. 17842, 17847-52

   Rejected an amendment by Sen. Lausche to strike out a House amendment which alters the amount of money that local and State governments may post to qualify themselves for participation in the grants that are to be made. pp. 17856-7

2. PUBLIC LANDS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendments S. 3160, to amend the act of March 8, 1922 (permitting entry on and patent for land containing minerals) so as to extend its provisions to the townsite laws applicable in Alaska (S. Rept. 2022). p. 17836

3. PERISHABLE COMMODITIES. Conferees were appointed on S. 1037, to amend the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act regarding fees, oral hearings, and relicensing. House conferees have not yet been appointed. p. 17862

4. WILDLIFE; RECREATION. Sens. Williams, N. J., and Keating submitted amendments intended to be proposed to H. R. 1171, to increase the public benefits from the national fish and wildlife conservation areas through their incidental or secondary use for public recreation. pp. 17862-3

5. TAXATION. Passed with amendments H. R. 6413, to extend to fishermen the same treatment accorded farmers in relation to estimated income tax. p. 17864

6. FOREIGN TRADE. Sen. Humphrey inserted an article, "Challenge for America: Trade or Fade," supporting enactment of the proposed Trade Expansion Act of 1962. pp. 17837-40

7. EMPLOYMENT; ECONOMICS. Sen. Douglas submitted a resolution to authorize the printing of additional copies of hearings of the Jt. Economic Committee, "State of the Economy and Policies for Full Employment." pp. 17836, 17837
Sen. Humphrey inserted an article by Leon Keyserling, "One Prescription for Unemployment." pp. 17840-1

8. HOUSING. Sen. McNamara submitted a resolution to authorize the printing of additional copies of a committee print of the Special Committee on Aging, "Housing for the Elderly." p. 17837

9. CUBA; FOREIGN AGRICULTURE. Sen. Dodd inserted several articles discussing the situation in Cuba, including the shortage of food supplies. pp. 17874-7

10. INFORMATION. Sen. Thurmond inserted several articles on a new book, "Washington Cover-Up," regarding the use of executive privilege in withholding information from Congress. pp. 17865-6

HOUSE

11. FARM PROGRAM. The "Daily Digest" states, "Conferees continued, in executive session, to resolve the differences between the Senate- and House-passed versions of H. R. 12391, proposed Food and Agriculture Act of 1962, but did not reach final agreement, and will meet again tomorrow." p. D821

12. MIGRANT LABOR. Passed with amendment S. 1130, to amend title III of the Public Health Service Act to authorize grants for improving domestic agricultural migratory workers' health services and conditions. A similar bill, H. R. 12365, was laid on the table. pp. 17804, 17808-14

13. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS. Conferees were appointed on H. R. 12870, the military construction appropriation bill. Senate conferees have already been appointed. p. 17802

14. TAXATION. Conferees were appointed on H. R. 10650, the proposed Revenue Act of 1962. Senate conferees have already been appointed. p. 17802

States, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 1, strike out all after line 2 over to and including line 13 on page 2 and insert "That that portion of section 491 of title 18, United States Code, which precedes subsection (c) thereof is amended to read as follows:

"'§ 491. Tokens or paper used as money

"'(a) Whoever, being 18 years of age or over, not lawfully authorized, makes, issues, or passes any coin, card, token, or device in metal, or its compounds, intended to be used as money, or whoever, being 18 years of age or over, with intent to defraud, makes, utters, inserts, or uses any card, token, slug, disk, device, paper, or other thing similar in size and shape to any of the lawful coins or other currency of the United States or any coin or other currency not legal tender in the United States, to procure anything of value, or the use or enjoyment of any property or service from any automatic merchandise vending machine, postage-stamp machine, turnstile, fare box, coinbox telephone, parking meter or other lawful receptacle, depository, or contrivance designed to receive or to be operated by lawful coins or other currency of the United States, shall be fined not more than $1,000, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.'"

Page 3, line 7, strike out "(c)".

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

Mr. MEADER. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, may I ask the gentleman from Georgia to make an explanation of the purpose of the bill and the significance of the amendments of the Senate in which he asks concurrence?

Mr. FORRESTER. I may say to the gentleman from Michigan that the amendment of the Senate is nothing but adding a section as to the passing of slugs. It would not be applicable to a person under the age of 18 years.

Mr. MEADER. It prohibits the manufacture of slugs or the passing of slugs?

Mr. FORRESTER. It prohibits the manufacture of slugs, but we have had legislation for that a long time. It is simply adding other things to it, such as paper, to affect currency.

Mr. MEADER. Has the gentleman conferred with the appropriate Members on this side of the aisle or the subcommittee that handled the legislation?

Mr. FORRESTER. I certainly have. This legislation has passed the House on a couple of occasions. I have contacted the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK], and the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. POFF], who I understand is the senior Member on that side, but who is not present here today.

Mr. MEADER. The Members on our side were agreeable to the acceptance of the amendments?

Mr. FORRESTER. That is correct.

Mr. MEADER. I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, as the author of H.R. 8038, I am grateful to all of the Members of both the House and Senate who participated in the development of this legislation to the point, now, where we are perfecting it for final passage. I introduced the original legislation in the previous Congress, so I have lived with it for quite a long time, and it is a great source of satisfaction now to see it taking final form for submission to the President.

Since the House passed this bill in somewhat broader form just a year ago, on September 6, 1961, I am sure there is no reason now for me to take up the time of the Members with a detailed discussion of its provisions. The Senate modified it somewhat, and inserted language specifying that it applies only to those 18 years of age or older—so that a child using a slug to obtain a penny's worth of gum or candy would not be subject to prosecution as a criminal under Federal law. The amendments do not seriously weaken the bill, and thus I am glad to join in urging House concurrence in the Senate amendments, so that the bill can go on to the White House.

I do want to take a few moments, however, to thank the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. FORRESTER], chairman of the subcommittee which considered this bill in the House Judiciary Committee, for the tremendous amount of work he put into this legislation and the help and encouragement he gave me on this matter. At first, the bill seemed somewhat frivolous to some Members—seemingly applying to slugs in slot machines and pinball machines, and so on. But in the course of the fairminded hearings conducted by the gentleman from Georgia, the extent of the problem this legislation is intended to solve became more evident. It does not apply to gambling devices at all. Much as we might decry automation, it is spreading widely, and the vending machines and automatic currency and coin changers are no longer rarities. Even the post office is involved now.

The gentleman from Georgia, Congressman FORRESTER, not only handled the legislation in committee and here on the House floor, but took the unusual step of offering his help and assistance as a witness on the Senate side, and, thanks to him, and to Senator LONG of Missouri, and others, it was approved.

The bill now before us reflects the value and merits of the congressional committee system. I doubt if the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. FORRESTER] had very many letters from his own district on this bill; as sponsor of the bill I received practically no mail on it. And yet, the gentleman from Georgia, noting an important national problem involved, took the time and the effort to make a full study of the issues involved in this legislation and helped tremendously to steer it through to passage. This is a good illustration of the hard work done by many Members on committee assignments which do not affect their own districts in any unusual or distinctive fashion.

I think if more people were aware of the long hours and the hard work each of us must expend in committee work not directly related to our localized district problems, there would be a better understanding of the truly impressive achievements of this body.

The old idea that Congressmen take an interest only in those issues or causes which can be translated into votes back home is certainly disproved by this rather technical but important bill now being readied for final passage.

GUARANTEED AIRCRAFT PURCHASE LOANS

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 778 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 10129) to amend the Act of September 7, 1957, relating to aircraft loan guarantees. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill, and shall continue not to exceed one hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, the bill shall be read for amendment under the five-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from California [Mr. SISK] is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California [Mr. SMITH] 30 minutes, and pending that yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 778 provides for the consideration of H.R. 10129, a bill to amend the act of September 7, 1957, relating to aircraft loan guarantees. The resolution provides an open rule with 1 hour of general debate.

The purpose of H.R. 10129 is to extend for 5 years the act of September 7, 1957, Public Law 85–307, which authorizes the Government to guarantee private loans to certain smaller airlines for the purchase of aircraft. This authority to guarantee loans expired September 7, 1962.

The act authorizes the Board to guarantee loans made to eligible carriers for the purchase of aircraft to improve their service and efficiency. The purpose is to enable these carriers to borrow funds on reasonable terms, thus reducing costs of operation. Experience with the act has amply demonstrated that lenders, with the Government guarantee, generally are willing to offer more favorable terms than without a guarantee.

The act limits guarantees to $5 million per air carrier. A guarantee may not exceed 90 percent of the face value of the loan and 100 percent of unpaid interest.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of House Resolution 778.

Mr. SMITH of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may use.

(Mr. SMITH of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SMITH of California. Mr. Speaker, I join in the remarks just made by the gentleman from California [Mr. SISK]. I agree completely with him as to the purpose of the bill as he has made the statement here today.

This resolution will provide for 1 hour of debate under an open rule for the consideration of H.R. 10129.

May I simply say further that although progress has been made in re-equipping the smaller carriers, much still remains to be done. It is the view of the committee and of the board that continuation of the reequipment program of smaller carriers is of importance to their financial success and their prospects for long-range reduction in subsidy required.

It is my understanding, during the time that we have had this guarantee loan in progress, there have been no defaults and some $30 million has been guaranteed.

The only difference in the statement of the gentleman and my understanding of this bill is that I thought it increased the amount to one carrier from $5 to $10 million. I may be wrong in that. This bill does extend the act for 5 years. But, I understand from the minority senior member of the committee here that it does increase the amount to one carrier from $5 to $10 million.

Mr. Speaker, I know of no objection to the rule and, frankly, I know of no objection to the bill.

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and if the gentleman from California has no further requests for time, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HEALTH CLINIC FOR DOMESTIC MIGRATORY FARMWORKERS

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up the resolution, House Resolution 781, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 12365) to amend title III of the Public Health Service Act to authorize grants for family clinics for domestic agricultural migratory workers, and for other purposes. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill, and shall continue not to exceed one hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, the bill shall be read for amendment under the five-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. SMITH], and yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 781 provides for the consideration of H.R. 12365, a bill to amend title III of the Public Health Service Act to authorize grants for family clinics for domestic agricultural migratory workers, and for other purposes. The resolution provides an open rule with 1 hour of general debate.

The principal purpose of H.R. 12365 is to authorize an appropriation of up to $3 million for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for each of the 2 following fiscal years to enable the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service to make grants to public and other nonprofit agencies for paying part of the cost of establishing and operating family health service clinics and special projects to improve health services for and the health conditions of domestic agricultural migratory workers and their families.

The grant program provided under H.R. 12365 is well suited to improve health services for domestic agricultural migratory workers and their families and thus to improve their health conditions. Responsibility for planning and conducting the individual programs would remain in the States and local communities where these particular health problems exist.

If all of the $3 million authorized for each year by this legislation is appropriated, it is expected that $2.5 million will be used for grants to States, local communities, and nonprofit organizations. All of these grant applications will be channeled through the State health departments. The legislation does not authorize the use of these funds for the construction of hospitals, clinics, or health facilities, nor is it contemplated that the funds will be used for the payment of hospital bills. It is contemplated that the grants will be used to pay part of the cost of establishing and operating family health service clinics, and special projects which are aimed at improving health services for domestic agricultural migratory workers and their families.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of House Resolution 781.

Mr. SMITH of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, once again I am pleased to say that the gentleman from California [Mr. SISK] and I are in agreement. It is surprising how on noncontroversial bills our thoughts and language are similar. On this occasion I want to subscribe to the statement made by the gentleman from California, and join my statement with his in support of the rule and the legislation.

May I simply add that I know the need for this piece of legislation. Our agricultural system throughout the United States is largely geared to this migratory agricultural worker system. Probably as many as a million people every year may work in 31 different States. The income of these people is relatively low. Their health problems throughout the season throw quite a burden on the local communities, doctors, and taxpayers. This bill will allow the Federal Government on a matching basis to come in and assist those communities in the matter of the health problem of these migratory workers.

I think it is a good piece of legislation. I know of no objection to the bill or to the rule.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GUARANTEED AIRCRAFT PURCHASE LOANS

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 10129) to amend the act of September 7, 1957, relating to aircraft loan guarantees.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H.R. 10129 with Mr. GEORGE P. MILLER in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, this bill proposes to extend for 5 years the act of September 7, 1957, Public Law 85–307, authorizing the Government to guarantee private loans to certain smaller airlines for the purchase of aircraft. This authority to guarantee loans expired September 7, 1962.

The act authorizes the Civil Aeronautics Board to guarantee loans made to eligible carriers for the purchase of aircraft to improve service and efficiency. The act enables eligible carriers to borrow funds on reasonable terms, thus reducing costs of operation. The committee was informed by the Board that lenders, with the Government guarantee, generally are willing to offer more favorable terms than without a guarantee, so that the act has been of considerable benefit to participating airlines.

H.R. 10129 was introduced by the chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, the gen-

Federal Government guarantees up to 90 percent of the loan.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Permit me to say that none of the loans are in default at the moment.

(Mr. WILLIAMS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SCHENCK. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. SCHENCK asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SCHENCK. Mr. Chairman, I know of no opposition to this legislation, which would extend for 5 years the Government guarantee of loans to certain smaller airlines for the purchase of aircraft to improve the efficiency of their operations.

The loan guaranty program was established by Public Law 85–307, approved September 7, 1957. The legislation was enacted to enable certificated local service, territorial, and helicopter air carriers to obtain reasonable financing for the purchase of modern aircraft more suitable to their needs, and thereby obtain more economical operations, with the view of decreasing the dependence on Federal subsidy.

The following classes of air carriers are eligible: First, local service airlines; second, metropolitan helicopter operators; third, airlines providing service within Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico; fourth, airlines operating between Florida and the British West Indies.

As of March 31, 1962, the Civil Aeronautics Board has guaranteed loans totaling $40,026,526. There have been no defaults. The Board at that date had collected $231,683 in fees for handling applications. We were told that this covers cost of administration.

Congress adopted this program in 1957 to help the smaller airlines buy more efficient equipment. Witnesses in the hearings testified that it had reduced operating costs and had permitted the smaller airlines to provide more and better service.

Authority of the Board to guarantee loans under the 1957 legislation expired September 7. The pending bill provides for a 5-year extension and increases the maximum loans to any one carrier from $5 million to $10 million. It is necessary to raise the ceiling to $10 million because a number of the local service carriers have borrowed almost the maximum. If they are to get any benefit of the extension of the program, an increase in the ceiling is necessary.

The committee also adopted an amendment which added a new section 3 to the bill reading as follows:

> The Board shall make available to the Comptroller General of the United States such information with respect to the loan guarantee program under this act as the Comptroller General may require to carry out his duties under the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921.

This will insure that the Comptroller General, acting as the agent of the Congress, shall have the information he deems necessary to audit this program.

Congress has adopted a policy of encouraging the local service carriers to provide air transporation to the smaller cities. Special considerations of national policy involve operations in Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico.

Smaller carriers eligible for loans under this program are handicapped by lack of financial resources, so that they generally cannot obtain credit to purchase aircraft on the same terms as the larger carriers.

There are objectional features, of course, to any program of Government guarantee of loans to buy operating equipment but in this instance, the legislation enacted in 1957 seems to have put the smaller airlines in a better position to serve the public and saved them money which would have gone into higher interest payments if the Government guarantee had not been available. So long as the local services carriers must depend on subsidy, it would seem to be good business for the Government to guarantee loans for the purchase of more efficient equipment when such loans reduce the cost of operations for the participating airlines and thus reduce their dependence on Goverment subsidy.

Amendments were considered to transfer the program to the Department of Commerce, as recommended by the administration, and to make the cargo carriers eligible. Both were rejected.

Inasmuch as the Civil Aeronautics Board is handling the program successfully, without any complaints, we decided to let well enough alone. As for the cargo carriers, it was decided that this proposal goes into matters beyond the scope of the program to help the smaller airlines and that more information than was developed in the hearings is needed to make a sound judgment.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. HARRIS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of this legislation is to extend the aircraft loan guarantee program enacted 5 years ago to help the smaller airlines of the country, principally the local service or feeder airlines.

The program has enabled these lines to hold down expenses of obtaining equipment and has made possible better service with improved equipment.

The Subcommittee on Transportation and Aeronautics held hearings on extension of the present act and a number of proposed amendments. On the basis of the record made in those hearings, the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce recommends favorable action on H.R. 10129, as amended and reported to the House.

PROVISIONS OF EXISTING LAW

Existing law authorizes the Civil Aeronautics Board to guarantee any lender against loss of principal or interest on any aircraft purchase loan made by the lender to local service, helicopter, and certain other carriers. Such guarantees may extend so as to include unpaid interest and 90 percent of the unpaid principal of any loan. The terms of any loan must provide for full repayment within 10 years. The total amount of loans to any one carrier cannot exceed $5 million.

In addition, the Board in guaranteeing any loan must find that the carrier would otherwise be unable to obtain necessary funds for the purchase of aircraft on reasonable terms. Further, guarantees can only be extended in those cases where the Board finds that the loan was necessary to improve service and efficiency of operation. In connection with cost to the Government, the Board is directed by statute to prescribe and collect from the lending institution a reasonable guarantee fee.

PRESENTLY ELIGIBLE CARRIERS

Carriers eligible for loan guarantees under existing law are as follows: Local service carriers: Allegheny Airlines, Inc., Bonanza Air Lines, Inc., Central Airlines, Inc., Frontier Airlines, Inc., Lake Central Airlines, Inc., Mohawk Airlines, Inc., North Central Airlines, Inc., Ozark Airlines, Inc., Pacific Air Lines, Inc., Piedmont Airlines, Inc., Southern Airways, Inc., Trans Texas Airways, Inc., West Coast Airlines, Inc.; Hawaiian carriers: Aloha Airlines, Inc., Hawaiian Airlines, Inc.; Alaskan carriers: Alaska Airlines, Inc., Bristol Bay Airlines, Inc.—apparently no longer operating—Alaska Coastal-Ellis Airlines, Inc., Cordova Airlines, Inc., Kodiak Airlines, Inc., Munz Airways, Inc.—apparently no longer operating—Northern Consolidated Airlines, Inc., Pacific Northern Airlines, Inc., Reeve Aleutian Airways, Inc., Western Alaska Airlines, Inc., Wien Alaska Airlines, Inc.; Caribbean area and Florida to British West Indies: Caribbean Atlantic Airlines, Inc., Mackey Airlines, Inc., Metropolitan helicopter service; Chicago Helicopter Airways, Inc., Los Angeles Airways, Inc., New York Airways, Inc.

BENEFITS OF PROGRAM

The guaranteed loan program has made it possible for the eligible airlines to provide substantially improved service to the smaller communities of the Nation, and has reduced the subsidy needs of these carriers in relation to the service provided.

Operating statistics for the period immediately prior to the start of this program as compared with latest available figures reveal interesting facts regarding improved service being provided, for which the industry gives much credit to the loan guarantee program.

In 1956, scheduled revenue plane-miles flown amounted to 46,278,367. This compares with 97,723,724 for the 12-month period ending June 30, 1961. In 1956, the average route miles in operation amounted to 20,000 as compared with 34,545 in 1961. Revenue passenger-miles in 1956 amounted to 448,036,000 compared with 1,233,876,000 for the 12 months ending June 30, 1961. Total passengers carried during calendar year 1956 numbered 2,451,155 compared with 5,966,911 for year ending June 30, 1961. Scheduled flight departures increased from 587,420 in calendar year 1956 to 1,071,873 for fiscal year 1960.

The Civil Aeronautics Board advises as of December 31, 1961, a total of $30,349,503 had been borrowed on such loans, with $23,379,152 still outstanding at that date. These funds have been

used to purchase first, 33 twin turbine engine F–27 aircraft; second, 12 twin engine — piston-type — Convair 340/440 aircraft, which can be converted to turbine power; third, 3 twin engine—piston-type—Martin 404 aircraft; fourth, 5 single engine—piston-type—Vertel 44B helicopters, and fifth, 1 twin turbine engine helicopter.

Mr. Chairman, for the information of the House, I include in the RECORD at this point the act—Public Law 85–307—establishing this program, which is as follows:

PUBLIC LAW 85–307, 85TH CONGRESS S. 2229, SEPTEMBER 7, 1957, 71 STAT. 629

An act to provide for Government guaranty of private loans to certain air carriers for purchase of modern aircraft and equipment, to foster the development and use of modern transport aircraft by such carriers, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress, in the interests of the commerce of the United States, the postal service, and the national defense to promote the development of local, feeder, and short-haul air transportation. In furtherance of this policy it is deemed necessary and desirable that provision be made to assist certain air carriers engaged in such air transportation by providing governmental guaranties of loans to enable them to purchase aircraft suitable for such transportation on reasonable terms.

SEC. 2. As used in this Act—

(a) "Board" means the Civil Aeronautics Board.

(b) "Aircraft purchase loan" means any loan, or commitment in connection therewith, made for the purchase of a commercial transport aircraft, including spare parts normally associated therewith.

SEC. 3. The Board is hereby authorized to guarantee any lender against loss of principal or interest on any aircraft purchase loan made by such lender to any air carrier holding a certificate of public convenience and necessity issued by the Board (a) designated therein to be for local or feeder air service, or (b) providing for operations wholly within the Territory of Hawaii, or (c) providing for operations (the major portion of which are conducted either within Alaska or between Alaska and the United States) within the Territory of Alaska (including service between Alaska and the United States, and between Alaska and adjacent Canadian territory), or (d) providing for operations within the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (including service to the Virgin Islands and the Dominican Republic), or (e) providing for operations between Florida and the British West Indies (including service to Cuba), or (f) for the purpose of authorizing metropolitan helicopter service. Such guaranty shall be made in such form, on such terms and conditions, and pursuant to such regulations, as the Board deems necessary and which are not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 4. No guaranty shall be made:

(a) Extending to more than the unpaid interest and 90 percent of the unpaid principal of any loan.

(b) On any loan or combination of loans for more than 90 percent of the purchase price of the aircraft, including spare parts, to be purchased therewith.

(c) On any loan whose terms permit full repayment more than 10 years after the date thereof.

(d) Wherein the total face amount of such loan, and of any other loans to the same carrier, or corporate predecessor carrier or carriers, guaranteed and outstanding under the tems of this Act exceed $5,000,000.

(e) Unless the Board finds that, without such guaranty, in the amount thereof, the air carrier would be unable to obtain necessary funds for the purchase of needed aircraft on reasonable terms.

(f) Unless the Board finds that the aircraft to be purchased with the guaranteed loans is needed to improve the service and efficiency of operation of the air carrier.

SEC. 5. The Board shall prescribe and collect from the lending institution a reasonable guaranty fee in connection with each loan guaranteed under this Act.

SEC. 6. (a) To permit it to make use of such expert advice and services as it may require in carrying out the provisions of this Act, the Board may use available services and facilities of other agencies and instrumentalities of the Federal Government with their consent and on a reimbursable basis.

(b) Departments and agencies of the Federal Government shall exercise their powers, duties, and functions in such manner as will assist in carrying out the objectives of this Act.

SEC. 7. (a) Receipts under this Act shall be credited to miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury.

(b) Payments to lenders required as a consequence of any guaranty under this Act may be made from funds which are hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Boards for that purpose.

(c) Administrative expenses under this Act shall be paid from appropriations to the Board for administrative expenses.

SEC. 8. This Act shall become effective upon enactment, and the authority contained in section 3 hereof shall expire five years thereafter.

Approved September 7, 1957.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time.

Mr. SCHENCK. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time.

The CHAIRMAN. There being no further requests for time, the Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 8 of the Act of September 7, 1957 (71 Stat. 629), is amended by striking out the word "five" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "ten".

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read the first committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment:

Page 1, line 6, insert:

"SEC. 2. Subsection (d) of section 4 of such Act is amended by striking out '$5,000,000' and inserting in lieu thereof '$10,000,000'."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the next committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment:

Page 1, line 9, insert:

"SEC. 3. Section 6 of such Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"'(c) The Board shall make available to the Comptroller General of the United States such information with respect to the loan guaranty program under this Act as the Comptroller General may require to carry out his duties under the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921.'"

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore [Mr. ALBERT] having assumed the chair, Mr. GEORGE P. MILLER, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 10129) to amend the act of September 7, 1957, relating to aircraft loan guarantees, pursuant to House Resolution 778, he reported the bill back to the House with sundry amendments adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en gros.

The question is on the amendments.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. SCHENCK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

HEALTH CLINICS FOR DOMESTIC MIGRATORY FARMWORKERS

Mr. ROBERTS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 12365) to amend title III of the Public Health Service Act to authorize grants for family clinics for domestic agricultural migratory workers, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H.R. 12365, with Mr. GEORGE P. MILLER in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. ROBERTS of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, this bill—H.R. 12365—deals with the health problems of our migratory farm families. Specifically, it would amend title III of the Public Health Service Act to authorize the Surgeon General to make grants to public or other nonprofit agencies for paying

part of the cost of establishing and operating family health service clinics and special projects to improve health services for and the health conditions of domestic agricultural migratory workers and their families. It authorizes an appropriation of up to $3 million for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for each of the 2 following fiscal years.

The legislation also authorizes the Surgeon General to encourage and cooperate in intrastate and interstate programs for the purpose of improving the health conditions of migratory workers and their families.

The terms of the legislation provide for sharing of project costs between the Federal Government and the project grant applicant. While no specific State or local matching is required by the legislation, it is anticipated that State and local contributions of funds, personnel, services, facilities, and equipment will exceed the amount of Federal grants.

State and local health and welfare agencies, growers' associations, health and welfare councils, medical societies, educational institutions, and other qualified community groups would be eligible to apply for migrant health grants.

This program places primary emphasis on the establishment and operation of family-type outpatient clinic services for preventive and curative care, located where migrant families can reach them easily, and operated under circumstances which make their services truly accessible. These clinics, already in limited use in such places as Fresno, Calif., and Palm Beach County, Fla., have demonstrated that taking health services to the migrants either through mobile units or through temporary facilities will result in effective use of the services offered. It is expected that this will reduce the number of cases which will have to be hospitalized, thus reducing the physical and financial burden otherwise required to be borne by local taxpayers, doctors, and existing medical facilities.

Other projects will focus on the development of effective ways to help the migrants to understand and assume greater responsibility in meeting their problems.

Still other types of health activities which would be undertaken include visits by public health nurses to migrant labor camps; sanitary inspections of camps, worksites, and temporary rest stops to assure the maintenance of adequate sanitary facilities, including safe and adequate water supplies; and the exchange of information between health workers in different areas to assure the availability of needed health services and to eliminate unnecessary duplication.

Testimony before our committee and that of the Senate has indicated strong support for this legislation. Such groups as the American Public Health Association, the Association of State and Territorial Health Officers, the National Education Association, the National Consumers League, the National Council of Churches, the National Child Labor Committee, and the National Farmers Union have emphasized the need for concerted effort to be made by local communities, the States, and the Federal Government.

The movement of the migrants from State to State makes their welfare an interstate concern, deserving of Federal notice and effort. The communities in which migrants work cannot be expected to shoulder the entire burden of health care and other services. At present, the responsibility must rest with all of us—the growers for whom the migrants work, the towns and States through which they must pass, and the Nation for whom they produce.

It is not intended that the Federal Government will take over the financial burdens already assumed by the States and local agencies, but instead, through the provision of project grants, to stimulate new migrant health activity with the resulting projects becoming self-sustaining in the future wherever possible.

The million American farm migrants need a decent and healthy environment, and a chance to avoid those illnesses which can so easily be prevented, but are a constant plague to them.

The poverty of these migrants, their lack of health knowledge, and their physical isolation and mobility, all tend to limit their access to community health services. Their poor health not only affects their own lives and opportunities, but is a threat to the members of the permanent communities through which they migrate.

Ordinarily, communities in the migrant work areas have facilities and personnel designed to meet only the health needs of their own local residents. These facilities and personnel are not capable of meeting the health needs of large numbers of persons who work temporarily in their areas.

Local laws and ordinances establishing residence requirements for health care frequently bar migrant workers from health services which otherwise might be available to them. Even in those cases where local facilities are available to migrant workers, they often are available at times, places and under conditions which result in the workers being unable to avail themselves of the services.

President Kennedy, in his health message of February 1962, said that agricultural migrants and their families have unmet needs far greater than those of the general population. He went on to say:

> To help improve their health conditions, I recommend, in addition to expanding the special Public Health Service activities directed to them, the enactment of legislation to encourage the States to provide facilities and services for migrant workers.

Mr. Chairman, I urge the enactment of this legislation, which would be a step toward meeting the urgent health needs of our domestic agricultural migrants and their families.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROBERTS of Alabama. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. I notice in the letter from the Bureau of the Budget under date of June 3, 1961, that it is proposed there be set up another of these advisory committees under the terms of this legislation, but I do not find the provision for an advisory committee in the legislation itself. Was the advisory committee stricken from the legislation?

Mr. ROBERTS of Alabama. That is correct.

Mr. GROSS. I am glad to hear that.

Mr. ROBERTS of Alabama. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. GROSS. At least that portion of the money that might otherwise be spent on an advisory committee can be used to take care of the health needs of the migratory workers.

Mr. ROBERTS of Alabama. I will say to the gentleman also that the committee made a change so far as the life of the program is concerned and instead of making it permanent legislation, only gave it 3 years of life so that we can take a look at the program to see if it is carried out properly.

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROBERTS of Alabama. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from Florida, a member of the Subcommittee on Health and Safety.

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this legislation, H.R. 12365, a bill to provide health facilities for domestic migratory farmworkers.

The plight of the migratory farmworker is one which has received a great deal of attention. These people perform a valuable service to American agriculture and, without their services, millions of dollars' worth of crops would rot in the fields and on the vine each year. This important segment of America's labor force is skilled in many respects and the work of the migratory farmworker could not be performed by the otherwise unemployed without loss of produce and injury to the vegetation bearing this produce.

These people are not only valuable because they are experienced in their particular skills, but because they are in the right places at the right time. They make themselves available at harvesttime, then move on to other harvest areas when the work is done. Moving in three general areas, they travel thousands of miles each year. Their lives are without the roots known to stable society.

The domestic migrant farm labor force follows three patterns of movement. The east coast stream works in Florida in the winter and journeys to the upper east coast and Middle Atlantic States for the harvest periods during the balance of the year. The Central States stream moves through the central South and Midwest, and the west coast steam of migratory farmworkers works the Rockies and the Pacific coast.

Being composed mainly of minority groups, and having little if any schooling and knowledge of the English language, the migrant's living conditions leave much to be desired in many areas. Although the American farmer has done much to provide adequate housing and sanitation for his workers, the cost of

such facilities is high. The average wages of the migrant laborer do not allow him to acquire living fixtures in each area of employment, and the uncertainty of his return to the same area add to this problem.

Thus with little knowledge or interest in improving his surroundings the domestic migratory farmworker becomes as much a potential menace to society as he is an asset to it. Migrant camps are breeding grounds for chronic diseases, many of them the result of neglect and ignorance. Intestinal disorders, respiratory infections, venereal disease, diphtheria, and typhoid are common maladies in migrant camps. These diseases are increased threats to the surrounding permanent residents because of poor sanitation. Such diseases would pose a serious health hazard to any community if isolated. But consider the problem as amplified by the constant movement of the migratory farm labor force throughout the Nation. In effect, the migrant laborer is a carrier of disease to literally any part of the Nation.

To cite specific examples, take the case of a 1960 diphtheria outbreak in Texas migrant labor camp. Seven cases were discovered in migrant worker families. The third week a diphtheria epidemic had spread among 43 local residents, including 2 cases in an adjoining county.

Five cases of diphtheria occurred among migrant children in Illinois. Since the families of several diphtheria-infected children had come from the Texas diphtheria area, there was thought to be some relationship to this new outbreak. Later the next year, diphtheria was reported in a labor camp housing 75 migrants in Florida. Other diphtheria outbreaks have been reported in Michigan and California.

There have been reports of such diseases as typhoid fever, hepatitis, and Asian flu spreading in this samc manner.

Mr. Chairman, the threats to the national health can be readily seen if the health conditions of the migratory farm laborer are not better controlled. The States have done much to improve conditions, as have local communities. Palm Beach County in my own district has an excellent program, but much still must be done. With the interstate nature of the migrant stream, the need and justification for Federal action is apparent.

The program envisioned in H.R. 12365 is one which would authorize an expenditure of not more than $3 million annually for 3 fiscal years. Though this program has no fixed formula, it is a program designed to stimulate local funds in excess of those provided by the Federal Government.

Under no conditions would these Federal funds be used to construct new buildings or clinics. They would be used to provide moneys for the contracting agencies to employ professional, technical, and supporting staff. Some funds would be used to procure the necessary supplies such as drugs to be used where field treatment was administered, and some funds would be used for educational aids to demonstrate health and sanitation methods to migrants. It must also be emphasized that these funds would not be contemplated for the payment of migrant hospital bills. Should hospitalization be necessary, it would be counted as part payment of the local share.

Mr. Chairman, this legislation was reported from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce after extensive hearings were held. The committee knows of no opposition to this legislation. Because of the interstate nature of the health conditions of America's domestic migratory farm labor force I urge your approval of this measure.

Mr. ROBERTS of Alabama. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. BENNETT of Florida. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROBERTS of Alabama. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. BENNETT of Florida. Mr. Chairman, H.R. 12365 should be promptly made law, as its merits are obvious. The Federal Government should certainly make these funds available to assist family clinics for domestic agricultural migratory workers. This is a minimum effort to eliminate some of the bad conditions surrounding the use of migratory labor.

I have heard from the Florida Fruit and Vegetable Association that since the employer of agricultural labor needs a large number of workers for a relatively short period of time migratory workers have been the inevitable result. The association has stated to me that its members are "attempting within the limitation of our resources, to alleviate the problems that go with the migratory labor stream." They favor whatever appropriate assistance can be given by the Federal Government, and so do I. H.R. 12365 is such a measure.

It seems to me that the situation would also be helped considerably if an appropriate minimum wage law could be enacted. In January of 1961 I introduced H.R. 305, similar to legislation I had previously introduced in this field. Although it is now too late to pass H.R. 305 in this session of Congress, I hope that it can be considered in its present or in some modified form as a basis for doing justice to these workers. To the extent that such a law might result in somewhat more expensive commodities, that is the free enterprise system as it should be, passing on the costs of proper working conditions to those consumers who use the produce. This is preferable to a welfare or charity program paid for by general taxation. For the purposes of the record the following are the terms of the bill H.R. 305:

H.R. 305

A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to establish a minimum wage rate applicable to migrant agricultural workers

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 3 of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(p) 'Migrant agricultural employee' means a person engaged in migratory agricultural labor, as defined by the Secretary: *Provided,* That persons coming from foreign countries as well as persons crossing State lines shall be included as migrant agricultural employees, and in no case shall there be included as migrant agricultural employees any persons who have resided in the State where the labor takes place for more than one year preceding such labor."

SEC. 2. Section 6(a) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 is amended by striking out the period at the end of paragraph (3) and inserting a semicolon, and by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(4) if such employee is a migrant agricultural employee, not less than the applicable rate established by the Secretary of Labor (but which in no case shall exceed $1 per hour) in accordance with recommendations of a special committee which he shall appoint. The provisions of subsections (b), (c), and (d) of section 5 shall apply to such committee in the same manner they apply to the special industry committees provided for Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands by this Act. Such committee shall have the same powers and duties with respect to the application of this Act to migrant agricultural employees as pertain to special industry committees established under section 5 with respect to employees employed in Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands. In determining minimum wage rates which it will recommend, the committee (1) shall not use the standards prescribed in section 8, but shall fix the rates at the highest minimum rates (not in excess of the rate prescribed in section (b)(1)) which it determines, having due regard to economic and competitive conditions, will not substantially curtail employment of migrant agricultural employees, and (2) in making classifications shall do so on the basis of the type of crop grown or on the basis of geographical areas, rather than on the basis of classifications within industries."

SEC. 3. (a) Paragraph (6) of subsection (a) of section 13 of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 is amended by inserting after "agriculture" the following: "(other than a migrant agricultural employee)".

(b) Subsection (b) of section 13 of such Act is amended by inserting before the period at the end thereof the following: "; or (6) any migrant agricultural employee".

SEC. 4. The amendments made by this Act shall take effect on the date the Secretary makes effective his regulations defining migrant agricultural employee.

Mr. RYAN of New York. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROBERTS of Alabama. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. RYAN of New York. Mr. Chairman, I rise to support H.R. 12365. In the first place I want to commend the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. ROBERTS], and the distinguished chairman of the full committee, the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HARRIS] for bringing this bill to the floor. It provides for grants to public and nonprofit agencies for family health clinics for migratory workers and for special projects to improve health conditions of migratory workers. I have long been concerned with the plight of the migratory worker and his family and introduced H.R. 8882 which is almost identical to the bill before us today. When the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee held hearings on this subject, I testified and outlined the pressing need for such legislation. I was pleased that Boisfeuillet Jones, Special Assistant to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare for Health and Medical Affairs,

testified in support of my bill, H.R. 8882.

The fact that there is an imperative need for legislation concerning the health of migratory workers is indisputable.

It seems unbelievable that in this day and age there could be a group of people in this country whose level of health compares to that of the general population in the year 1900. Back in 1900 the communicable diseases were the leading causes of death in this country. These diseases included influenza and pneumonia, tuberculosis, and the infectious digestive diseases such as diarrhea and gastritis, and so forth. We have conquered most of these diseases through sanitation, better nutrition, and immunization. Yet today these are still the diseases which plague the migrant worker and his family.

The President's Commission on Migratory Labor reported in 1951 that infant mortality, maternal mortality, dysentery, smallpox, and typhoid were far more prevalent among migatory workers than among the general population. More recent State and local surveys indicate that this situation has not improved in the last 10 years.

Migrants usually work in rural counties or in remote areas where the services of public health nurses and doctors are not readily available. They live on the fringes of our communities, strangers to basic health services which the rest of us have accepted and known all our lives. They usually remain strangers because they do not have access to these health services. Sometimes it is simply because they have no means of transportation from a labor camp to a doctor or a health center. Again, since they are unaccustomed to regular health care, they may not use preventive health services, or take care of a medical problem in its early stages, because to do so would mean the loss of part of their meager earnings.

It is also quite often impossible for communities to stretch their health services to meet the seasonal impact of migrant groups. Some communities have meager health resources even for permanent residents. Another part of the problem is that no single community or State feels that this is its problem alone.

The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, Abraham Ribicoff, in testifying before the Senate Subcommittee on Migratory Labor last year, described some of the health problems of migratory workers. He said:

> Migrant workers and their families are more vulnerable than the general population to illness and accidents as a result of their substandard living and working conditions, their own ignorance and poverty, and community neglect. Meeting their health needs is an almost impossible task for many of their work communities. Some have meager health resources even for permanent residents. Many require far greater expansion and adaptation of service to the migrants' special situation than is now realistically possible if they are to serve the health needs of migrant workers and their families effectively.

This bill would give the Federal Government a more active role in helping communities to establish migrant health services. Federal grants to public or nonprofit agencies could stimulate the development of special services for migrants which might never be developed simply because the money required is not available. Federal project grants and technical assistance would be used in conjunction with established community health services to encourage and assist them in family health service clinics geared to meet the special needs of the migrant and his family. This bill also provides for special project grants to develop improved methods of providing health services for migrants and for training personnel especially to serve them.

Mr. Chairman, in 1843 Thomas Carlyle described the life of the worker of his day in the following words:

> It is not to die or even to die of hunger that makes a man wretched. Many men have died. But it is to live miserably and know not why, to work more and gain nothing, to be heart worn, weary, yet isolated and unrelated.

These words could have been written today to describe the life of the migrant farmworker in the United States. H.R. 12365 is a step in the direction of changing that life and bringing the migrant farmworker into the 20th century. I urge all my colleagues to support this measure.

(Mr. RYAN of New York asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROBERTS of Alabama. I thank the gentleman and appreciate his support of the legislation.

(Mr. ROBERTS of Alabama asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SCHENCK. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may require,

Mr. Chairman, the Subcommittee on Health and Safety, of which I have the honor to be the ranking Republican member, has considered this legislation rather extensively and has held rather extensive hearings. The committee is unanimous in reporting the legislation to the parent committee, and the parent committee also reported the legislation out unanimously.

Mr. Chairman, this bill represents an effort to alleviate the serious health problems of our domestic agricultural migratory workers and their families.

Almost a million of these people live and work for short periods of time, chiefly during harvest seasons, in nearly one third of the counties in the various States. Neither these States nor the local communities can take care of the health requirements of the large number of men, women, and children who are there only temporarily and then move on to other places to work. Their facilities and personnel are designed for local residents, and are not equipped to take care of the additional load.

Furthermore, these facilities and services are not available at times when the migrants can use them, or in places which are easily accessible to them. Migrants are also frequently ineligible because of residence restrictions which prohibit or limit the rendering of public services to these individuals although they are available to other citizens. Those services which have been made available to migrants are scattered, uncoordinated and inadequate, with little provision for continuity of care.

The migrant farmworkers and their families are in the lowest economic group of our population, and they are less able to pay for their health care than most people, although their need for it is greater. Their substandard living and working conditions make them more vulnerable to sickness and accidents, and they do not receive preventive attention, such as innoculations and prenatal care, that most people can take for granted. Because of this, and because they often do not receive medical care for an illness until it has become quite serious, they are more likely to need hospitalization, frequently as emergency cases. Since they can rarely pay for their care, unpaid hospital and medical bills of migrant workers have become a matter of concern for hospitals in rural areas and for the communities as well.

The fact that many of the migrant workers, although they are American citizens, do not speak English, and often do not understand or appreciate health and sanitation requirements aggravates the difficulties.

The imperative need for a health program for our domestic migrant agricultural workers is more apparent by contrast with the provisions made for health services for foreign migrant agricultural workers who come to the United States temporarily to work on our farms. Over 300,000 workers enter the country each year from Mexico and the British West Indies, and they are protected by contracts which guarantee them medical care and accident insurance.

Both of these groups, the domestic and the foreign agricultural workers, are required by our economy. Our agriculture depends on the ready availability of mobile workers, particularly at harvest time, and it would be a great loss if these skilled workers were not ready to gather the crops.

Because these workers are necessary; because they have serious health handicaps; because their requirements cannot be fulfilled by States or local communities without help; and because of their interstate movement, the Federal Government has an obligation to assist in providing health care.

This bill would give such assistance through grants to States, local communities and nonprofit organizations. The States and local areas would retain the responsibility and the authority to plan and carry out the programs. The Federal Government would assist financially, provide leadership in finding solutions to migrant health problems, help to coordinate health services for migrants so as to eliminate gaps and avoid duplications, and promote interagency, inter-State and intra-State planning to insure continuity of health services as families move from place to place.

The bill authorizes an appropriation of up to $3 million for the fiscal year ending June 30 1963, and for each of the 2 following fiscal years. Under the legislation, the PHS could make grants

to help improve migrant health conditions. State or local health and welfare agencies, church groups, growers' associations, medical societies and other qualified community groups would be eligible to apply for grants.

Project grants could be used to pay part of the cost of establishing and operating family health service clinics and other special projects to improve health services for migrant families.

In addition to family-type outpatient clinic services for preventive and curative care, projects to extend public health nursing services to migratory workers could be set up under the proposed legislation. Another type of project would provide consultation and aid to camp owners and employers, on methods of improving sanitary conditions in labor camps, in the fields, and at temporary rest stops en route between work locations.

Programs to develop better coordination of migrant health services—geographically and agencywise—would result from the bill. Health education specially suited to the unique conditions of the migrant population, would be another valuable type of project.

Hospitalization would not be provided for, but we can expect that with better health care and preventive services, the necessity for hospital care would be greatly reduced.

In conclusion, I should like to emphasize that there is a long and solid historic background for our acceptance of limited and appropriate Federal responsibility for the health of migrant agricultural workers. Over the last quarter of a century, many professional studies, recommendations, and demonstrations have pointed to this fact.

This bill would provide the kind of effective assistance that has been shown to be necessary. And while it calls for Federal financial aid and advice, the design and execution of the specific health programs will remain in the hands of the States and local communities who know their own problems and resources.

Mr. TEAGUE of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCHENCK. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. TEAGUE of California. Mr. Chairman, I am happy to associate myself with the remarks of the gentleman from Ohio and to state that I, too, support this legislation.

Mr. SCHENCK. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROBERTS of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the distinguished chairman of the full committee, the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HARRIS].

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, I want to compliment the chairman and the other members of the Subcommittee on Health and Safety of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce for their consideration and action on this legislation. This matter has been pending before the Congress for some time. The record, of course, shows that the other body considered and passed a similar bill some months ago. Earlier, during this year, I directed the subcommittee to conduct hearings and give consideration to the proposal as there was much merit to it.

I want to say to the House, I think the subcommittee has done a commendable job in its consideration of the proposal and recommendation to the full committee. This is, of course, confirmed by the fact that the full committee unanimously reported this proposal to the House of Representatives and it is being considered accordingly here today.

Mr. Chairman, this legislation provides for a 3-year health program for migratory workers and their families which has been long overdue. I would say to the Members of the House that the instant program is a small point 4 program for our own people. Since we are engaged in point 4 programs for peoples all over the world, it is about time that we are beginning to think about similar programs for our own people.

The 3-year program which I am talking about would enable the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service to make grants to public and other nonprofit agencies for paying part of the cost of establishing and operating family health service clinics and other special projects to improve health services for domestic agricultural migrant workers and their families.

The maximum authorized cost of this program for each of the 3 years would be $3 million. It is expected that $2.5 million of this amount will be used for grants to States, local communities, and nonprofit organizations. All of these grants will be channeled through the State health departments.

The remainder of $500,000 will be used to pay for special services of Federal employees. It is contemplated that several teams of Federal employees will be formed to assist States, local communities, and private nonprofit organizations to coordinate needed health services for migrant workers in order to eliminate present gaps and duplications in these services.

The Members of the House might well ask: Why another Federal program? Is it not the responsibility of the States and local communities to take care of the migratory workers who come to these States and communities?

There are several answers to these questions. Domestic agricultural migrant workers numbering nearly 1 million persons live and work only for brief periods in about 1,000 counties located chiefly in 31 States. Ordinarily communities in these areas have only health facilities and personnel designed to meet the health needs of their own local residents. These facilities and personnel are not capable of meeting the health needs of large numbers of persons who work temporarily in these areas.

Second, local laws and ordinances establishing residence requirements for health care frequently bar migrant workers from health services which otherwise might be available to them. Even in those cases where local facilities are available to migrant workers, they often are available at times, places, and under conditions which result in the workers being unable to avail themselves of the services.

There are additional reasons why these local health facilities cannot meet the demands placed upon them by migratory workers. Many of the migrant workers, while American citizens, do not speak English and many of them have an inadequate appreciation of health and sanitary problems, thus making it difficult for local health personnel to meet the health needs of migrant agricultural workers and their families.

There is, however, an overriding reason why the Federal Government should assume some measure of responsibility in this area. Our agriculture throughout the Nation is geared to the ready availability of migrant agricultural workers, particularly at harvest time. Crops worth millions of dollars would rot in the fields and on the vines, bushes, and trees if these workers were not available in sufficient numbers at the right places and at the right times.

Much of the work performed by migrant agricultural workers is skilled work. It cannot be performed by persons otherwise unemployed without causing grave injuries and loss to the produce and to the trees, vines, and plants bearing the produce.

There are important precedents for Federal legislation aimed at meeting health and safety needs of individuals who are peculiarly involved in interstate commerce. As a matter of fact the origin of the U.S. Public Health Service can be traced to the urgent need for meeting the health requirements of merchant seamen. In 1798, the Fifth Congress of the United States passed an act for the relief of sick and disabled seamen.

Pursuant to this legislation the U.S. Marine Hospital Service was established which was a forerunner of the U.S. Public Health Service.

Many of the same considerations which then were material in enacting merchant seamen health legislation are present today and warrant the passage of migrant worker health legislation. In earlier days the utilization of local hospitals by impecunious, sick, and injured seamen imposed an undue burden upon local facilities and resources. Today much in the same manner, sick and injured migrant workers and their dependents impose an undue burden on local facilities and resources.

The services of seamen were considered indispensable to the uninterrupted operation of our vitally needed merchant fleet. Today we must recognize that migrant agricultural workers are required to assure continued operation of a large segment of the Nation's agricultural activities.

The 84th Congress recognized the interstate character of matters relating to migratory workers. Our committee reported legislation which the Congress enacted providing for the regulation of interstate transportation of migrant farmworkers.

It is important to note that health services are presently being made available to foreign migrant agricultural workers who come to the United States.

Approximately one-half million foreign agricultural workers enter the United States each year for temporary work in agriculture. In 1961 they included about 300,000 Mexican nationals and a monthly average of about 8,000 British West Indians. The contracts and international agreements for both these groups of foreign workers guarantee them benefits that contribute directly or indirectly to the health status of these workers.

It certainly seems reasonable to provide similar benefits for our domestic agricultural workers. These domestic migratory agricultural workers are in the lowest economic strata of our population. Their health needs are great, however, they have little opportunity and even less financial ability to meet these needs.

As I have pointed out, these needs cannot be met adequately by States and local communities without some measure of Federal participation. It is contemplated that the funds made available under this program will be used to pay part of the cost of establishing and operating family health service clinics. The legislation does not, however, authorize the use of these funds for the construction of hospitals, clinics, or health facilities.

No specific State or local cash matching is required by the legislation. However, the amount of funds which will be expended by the States, communities, and nonprofit organizations is expected to exceed the amount of Federal grants. Such matching will take the form of making available services, facilities, and equipment. Past experience with similar Federal grants indicates that such that such program stimulate non-Federal expenditures considerably in excess of the Federal grants.

Other types of health activities which would be undertaken include visits by public health nurses to migrant labor camps; sanitary inspection of camps, worksites, and temporary rest stops, to assure the maintenance of adequate sanitary facilities including safe and adequate water supplies; and the exchange of information between health workers in different areas to assure the availability of needed health services and to eliminate unnecessary duplication.

Experience has demonstrated that serious communicable diseases which afflict many of the migrant workers and their families threaten residents in the permanent communities where migrant agricultural workers and their families stop over in pursuit of their work.

Thus, the legislation is designed to meet not only the needs of the migrant workers themselves, but also the needs of the States and local communities in which these laborers work and through which they pass in pursuit of such work.

Our committee has been unanimous in favoring the adoption of this legislation and I trust that the House will overwhelmingly support the conclusion of the committee that this legislation is necessary.

(Mr. ZELENKO (at the request of Mr. ROBERTS of Alabama) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. ZELENKO. Mr. Chairman, it is with much pride and satisfaction that I rise in favor of H.R. 12365, a bill introduced on June 29, 1962, by the Honorable KENNETH A. ROBERTS, of Alabama, to amend title III of the Public Health Service Act to authorize grants for family clinics for domestic agricultural migratory workers.

With Senator HARRISON WILLIAMS, of New Jersey, I have been actively and continuously fighting for legislation to improve the conditions of the migratory laborer. I have sponsored 10 migratory labor bills personally and have the honor of chairing the Select Subcommittee on Labor, to which the majority of these were referred.

Senator WILLIAMS and I have met many times both with the President's Committee on Migratory Labor and privately to discuss and lay legislative groundwork to eliminate the plight of the migrant worker. Our staffs have worked had in hand until we have reached this point. This great House of Representatives is now in a position to pass legislation favoring the migrant worker, as the Senate has previously done.

On March 7, 1961, I introduced H.R. 5285, amending title III of the Public Health Service Act to authorize grants for improving domestic agricultural migratory workers' health and conditions and on February 15, 1962, I amended the legislation by introducing H.R. 10027, to authorize grants for family clinics for our migrant agricultural workers. I am proud that Mr. ROBERTS' bill is identical to mine in most every respect.

My subcommittee held public hearings in Washington and in New York City in the spring of 1961 to consider four migratory labor bills. During these hearings I was in a position to receive and evaluate much testimony regarding the status of the migratory worker. During the development and consideration of these bills, the staff of my Select Subcommittee on Labor visited migratory work camps to make on-the-spot observations. In addition, numerous interviews and consultations were held with migrant families, growers, State and local health personnel, and others with firsthand knowledge of the serious problems, including those relating to health, although, of course, the health bill was not specifically before the subcommittee.

The evidence we received from this intensive research demands remedial legislation.

Out of all these studies a common conclusion has emerged, that these workers live and work under conditions sharply contrasting with our general standards of living. The time for study has now passed and the need for effective action is imperative. Such action can only be activated through the exercising of leadership by the Federal Government.

It must be noted that the health problems facing agricultural migratory workers are not limited to any one State or, indeed, any group of States. The scope of the migratory health problems are interstate and can only be handled properly and effectively by Federal and State cooperation.

In conclusion, there has been a growing public awareness in recent years that the plight of the migrant worker is foreign to our American institutions. This long-festering sore in our society and in our economy provides a propaganda weapon for those who oppose our traditions and ideals. Failure to take prompt remedial action may be viewed as a repudiation of our moral responsibility to our own people, thereby abetting our adversaries in the struggle for the minds of men.

I respectfully urge my colleagues to support the bill before us and to give continued support to legislation designed to remedy and eliminate the second-class citizenship of the migratory agricultural worker.

Mr. SCHENCK. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may require to the gentleman from California [Mr. HIESTAND].

Mr. HIESTAND. Mr. Chairman, we need to improve health services for these men, women, and children. The proposed interstate program will fill a void by helping State governments in establishing and operating family health service clinics for over 1 million needful Americans.

I am concerned about the welfare of all Americans. The interstate migratory worker provides a much needed service. He works hard for meager returns and his mobile working conditions have resulted in a lack of health facilities. We should and can do something to help him and at the same time relieve the strain on local health facilities which cannot meet their needs at harvest time.

It seems incredible that the Federal Government should already be providing funds to foreign migrant agricultural workers in America but not to our own. This bill (H.R. 12365) will correct that injustice. Mexican and West Indies nationals currently enjoy these very same services.

This bill does not violate the important role of State governments in the field of public health, for they will be authorized to provide the actual health services. The interstate nature of the problem has involved the Federal Government. Diseases are contracted and carried from State to State by these workers and an integrated program will relieve much suffering.

It has long been one of the tragic features of American society that, in many cases, we show foreign peoples more consideration than we do our own. In the field of health, the American taxpayer has supported extravagant programs in other countries. I firmly believe that we should put our own house in order first.

Whenever we can help our own people we should, and I cast my vote for this interstate legislation in the knowledge that positive benefits to workers will be the result.

Mr. COHELAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this bill which I have joined in sponsoring—a bill which would authorize an urgently needed and long overdue program of health clinics for domestic migratory farmworkers.

A tremendous gap exists today, Mr. Chairman, between our health knowl-

edge and its application to the health needs of our migrant farmworkers and their families. These people—because of inadequate housing, poor sanitation, substandard working conditions, and a lack of immunization against disease—generally have a greater need for health care than our population as a whole.

At the same time, migrant farmworkers are in the lowest economic strata of our society and commonly are not in a position to afford the care they need. In addition, because of their mobility, many communities reject responsibility for their health needs.

This matter is a problem in my own State of California, but it is more than the problem of a single State, a single locality, or a single community. Domestic agricultural migrant workers and their families comprise a population of approximately 1 million persons. These men and women and children live and work for varying periods of time each year in about 1,000 of our Nation's counties. The major impact falls in 31 States, but nearly all are affected in some degree.

Some States and some communities have made efforts to provide adequate health services to meet the needs of these workers and their dependents. Many, however, simply lack the necessary local resources.

This, Mr. Chairman, is a national need. This is a carefully drawn bill which seeks to meet that need by stimulating and assisting local effort. I believe that by enacting this bill we can take another step toward meeting our responsibilities to these people, who in a very real sense can be termed our "forgotten workers," and I urge that we take this step without further delay.

Mr. SCHENCK. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time.

Mr. ROBERTS of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time, and ask that the Clerk read.

The CHAIRMAN. There being no further requests for time, the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That title III of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C., ch. 6A, subch. II) is amended by inserting at the end of part A thereof the following new section:

"GRANTS FOR FAMILY HEALTH SERVICE CLINICS FOR DOMESTIC AGRICULTURAL MIGRATORY WORKERS

"SEC. 310. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964, and the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, such sums, not to exceed $3,000,000 for any year, as may be necessary to enable the Surgeon General (1) to make grants to public and other nonprofit agencies, institutions, and organizations for paying part of the cost of (i) establishing and operating family health service clinics for domestic agricultural migratory workers and their families, including training persons to provide services in the establishing and operating of such clinics, and (ii) special projects to improve health services for and the health conditions of domestic agricultural migratory workers and their families, including training persons to provide health services for or otherwise improve the health conditions of such migratory workers and their families, and (2) to encourage and cooperate in programs for the purpose of improving health services for or otherwise improving the health conditions of domestic agricultural migratory workers and their families."

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule the Committee rises.

Accordingly the Committee rose, and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. ALBERT) having resumed the chair, Mr. GEORGE P. MILLER, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 12365) to amend title III of the Public Health Service Act to authorize grants for family clinics for domestic agricultural migratory workers, and for other purposes, pursuant to House Resolution 781, he reported the bill back for the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the rule the previous question is ordered.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (S. 1130) to amend title III of the Public Health Service Act to authorize grants for family clinics for domestic agricultural migratory workers, and for other purposes, a similar Senate bill, strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the provisions of the House bill just passed.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the Senate bill?

There being no objection the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That title III of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C., chapter 6A, subchapter II) is amended by inserting at the end of part A thereof the following new section:

"GRANTS FOR FAMILY HEALTH SERVICE CLINICS FOR DOMESTIC AGRICULTURAL MIGRATORY WORKERS

"SEC. 310. (a) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for each fiscal year thereafter, such sums, not to exceed $3,000,000 for any year, as may be necessary to enable the Surgeon General (1) to make grants to public or other nonprofit agencies, institutions, and organizations for paying part of the cost of (i) establishing and operating family health service clinics for domestic agricultural migratory workers and their families, including training persons to provide services in the establishing and operation of such clinics, and (ii) special projects to improve health services for and the health conditions of domestic agricultural migratory workers and their families, including training persons to provide health services for or otherwise improve the health conditions of such migratory workers and their families, and (2) to encourage and cooperate in intrastate or interstate programs, for the purpose of improving health services for or otherwise improving the health conditions of domestic agricultural migratory workers and their families.

"(b) The Surgeon General is authorized to appoint an expert advisory committee to advise him in connection with the administration of this section, including the development of program policies and the review of grant applications."

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HARRIS: Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

"That title III of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C., ch. 6A, subch. II) is amended by inserting at the end of part A thereof the following new section:

"'GRANTS FOR FAMILY HEALTH SERVICE CLINICS FOR DOMESTIC AGRICULTURAL MIGRATORY WORKERS

"'SEC. 310. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964, and the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, such sums, not to exceed $3,000,000 for any year, as may be necessary to enable the Surgeon General (1) to make grants to public and other nonprofit agencies, institutions, and organizations for paying part of the cost of (i) establishing and operating family health service clinics for domestic agricultural migratory workers and their families, including training persons to provide services in the establishing and operating of such clinics, and (ii) special projects to improve health services for and the health conditions of domestic agricultural migratory workers and their families, including training persons to provde health services for or otherwise improve the health conditions of such migratory workers and their families, and (2) to encourage and cooperate in programs for the purpose of improving health services for or otherwise improving the health conditions of domestic agricultural migratory workers and their families'."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider and a similar House bill (H.R. 12365) were laid on the table.

BILLS FROM WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE SCHEDULED FOR SEPTEMBER 11, 1962

(Mr. MOSS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. MOSS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to inform the House that on tomorrow the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. MILLS], chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, will ask unanimous consent to call up the following bills which have been unanimously reported from his committee:

H.R. 3985, imposing import duty on bread.

H.R. 10080, tax treatment of contributions for judicial reform.

H.R. 10117, medical benefits in qualified pension plans.

H.R. 10620, increase in ceilings on medical deductions.

H.R. 12242, tariff classification of particleboard.

H.R. 12599, tax treatment of railroad terminal facilities.

House Concurrent Resolution 356, designating bourbon whisky as a distinctive product of the United States.

These bills will be called up but not necessarily in the order in which I have indicated.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, what was that last bill?

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only; should not be quoted or cited)

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For actions of Sept. 11, 1962
87th-2d, No. 163

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HIGHLIGHTS: Sen. Thurmond criticized Tariff Commission decision on cotton textile import fee. Sen. Holland inserted Governor's conference report on protection against atomic fallout. Sen. Humphrey inserted Herbert Waters speech on importance of food in foreign aid program. Sen. Magnuson and several Representatives introduced bill to establish Assistant Secretary for Forestry Resources. Rep. Alexander introduced and discussed bills to restrict imports of cotton products.

HOUSE

1. FARM PROGRAM. The "daily Digest" states that "Conferees continue, in executive session, to resolve the differences between the Senate- and House-passed versions of H. R. 12391, proposed Food and Agriculture Act of 1962, but did not reach final agreement, and will meet again tomorrow." p. D826

2. PERISHABLE COMMODITIES. Conferees were appointed on S. 1037, to amend the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act regarding fees, oral hearings, and relicensing. Senate conferees have already been appointed. p. 18005

3. ATOMIC ENERGY. Received the conference report on H. R. 11974, to authorize appropriations for the Atomic Energy Commission (H. Rept. 2342). pp. 17990-3 18047

4. TARIFFS. Passed as reported H. R. 12242, to provide for the tariff classification of certain particleboard. pp. 18003-4

5. TAXATION. Concurred in the Senate amendment to H. R. 6413, to extend to fishermen the same treatment accorded farmers in relation to estimated income tax. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 18005

6. SEASHORE. Began dabate on S. 4, to provide for the establishment of the Padre Island National Seashore. pp. 18006-7, 18010-8

7. ROADS. The Subcommittee on Roads of the Public Works Committee voted to report to the full committee S. J. Res. 137, to authorize studies and surveys relative to a highway construction program in Alaska. p. D826

SENATE

8. COTTON TEXTILE IMPORTS. Sen. Thurmond criticized the decision of the Tariff Commission rejecting the request of this Department for imposition of an "equalization fee" on cotton-textile imports and inserted a Wall Street Journal analysis of the Commission's action. pp. 17900-01

9. FARM LABOR. Agreed to the House amendment to S. 1130, to authorize the appropriation of up to $3 million a year for fiscal years 1963, 1964, and 1965 to the Public Health Service to make grants to public and other nonprofit agencies for paying part of the cost of establishing and operating family health service clinics and special projects to improve health services for and the health conditions of domestic agricultural migratory workers and their families. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 17969-8

10. INFORMATION. Sen. Williams, Del., inserted several articles discussing the book, "Washington Cover-up," regarding the executive privilege in withholding information from the Congress, including a reference to the Estes case. pp. 17903-5

11. SCHOOL LUNCH. Sen. Javits submitted amendments intended to be proposed to H. R. 11665, to revise the formula for apportioning cash assistance funds among the States under the school lunch program. p. 17893

12. FORESTRY. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment S. 3335, to revise the boundaries of the Big Hole Battlefield National Monument, Mont., including the transfer of land from the Beaverhead National Forest to the Monument (S. Rept. 2024). p. 17892

13. PUBLIC WORKS. Sen. Randolph commended passage of the public works acceleration bill and inserted an editorial, "Unemployment Challenge." pp. 17905-6

14. MONOPOLIES. Sen. Kefauver inserted an article, "Antitrust is Probusiness." pp. 17906-8

15. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Sen. Hickenlooper inserted an article, "The Unselfish American," that itemizes U. S. investments abroad, including those for agriculture. pp. 17908-11

went quite fully into this subject. Several members of the committee were present: Senators FULBRIGHT, SPARKMAN, MORSE, WILEY, and CARLSON. The Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT] opened up this subject, and I believe every Senator present questioned Mr. Schwartz regarding this point. Mr. Schwartz told a rather straightforward story, and the committee was satisfied. I believe the vote of the committee was unanimous in favor of reporting the nomination favorably. The hearings have not been printed, but I have a transcript before me which the Senator from South Carolina may wish to see. We do not ordinarily print routine hearings.

Mr. Schwartz went into this matter quite fully. The contract was made with the Netherlands Government. He testestified that the Netherlands Government came to his firm; they did not go out seeking the business. The Netherlands Government employed the firm to assist the Netherlands Government in getting a loan. It turned out that the total amount they wanted was $6 million. At first they were engaged to get a loan from private banks. The firm worked with private banks. One of them was the Chase Manhattan Co. in New York, I believe.

Finally they turned to the Development Loan Fund. They were able to get a $3 million loan from the Development Loan Fund. Then Australian banks put up the other $3 million. The firm was given a retainer fee of $2,500. It was agreed that the balance would be paid on the basis of compensation for work actually done. They were paid a later fee of $10,000, and then still later an additional fee. As I remember it, the total fee was $20,000 over a period of some 3 years. That fee was reported fully to the Development Loan Fund. The Development Loan people made inquiry and received the necessary information to support the fee. Upon review it was approved by the Development Loan Fund. We were satisfied that everything was aboveboard and had been carried out in proper form.

Mr. THURMOND. Did I correctly understand the Senator to say that the chairman of the committee, the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT] was also satisfied that Mr. Schwartz has not violated the Foreign Registration Act?

Mr. SPARKMAN. That is true. The firm registered in connection with the handling of this loan. At first the firm was employed to assist in getting a private loan, and later to get a loan from the Development Loan Fund.

Mr. THURMOND. Is it the opinion of the Senator from Arkansas that the past record of Mr. Schwartz as counsel to various refugee committees and commissions, particularly the Preparatory Commission of the International Refugee Organization between 1947 and 1949, qualifies him to exercise the duties of his office in connection with immigration in the best interests of the United States?

Mr. SPARKMAN. Our committee felt that he was well experienced in this field and that he would make a good administrator of this office. As I said a few minutes ago, my recollection is that the committee voted to report the nomination favorably by unanimous vote.

Mr. THURMOND. I have no further questions. I merely wish the RECORD to speak on these questions which I have propounded, and I should like the RECORD to show that I cast my vote against the confirmation of the nomination of Mr. Schwartz.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, in connection with the appointment of Mr. Abba P. Schwartz as Administrator of the Bureau of Consular Affairs, Refugees and Immigration of the State Department, I call attention to a New York Times editorial of July 12 of this year. This was on the occasion when announcement was first made of the intention to appoint Mr. Schwartz.

The first two paragraphs of that editorial, entitled "Good Sense on Immigration," read as follows:

The administration's decision to appoint Abba P. Schwartz as Chief of the State Department's Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs reflects a recognition that immigrants make a positive contribution to this country and that the officials in charge of admitting them should not be primarily policemen.

The scheduled reorganization of the Bureau will transfer out the security functions and leave Mr. Schwartz in charge of immigration, visa, passport, and refugee matters—areas in which his broad experience with international agencies in this field should prove exceptionally useful. His long identification with humanitarian efforts in international migration indicates he will bring to his new post the compassion and understanding that are badly needed in the administration of existing regulations.

The selection of Mr. Schwartz is a notably high level one, as the editorial points out. In 1946–47 Mr. Schwartz was counsel of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees of the United Nations in London. From 1947 to 1949 he was with the Preparatory Commission for the International Refugee Organization. From then on he remained as counsel for that International Refugee Commission. In this capacity Mr. Schwartz has come to know intimately most of the important U.S. consular offices throughout the world. It is noteworthy that he was backed for this appointment by such individuals as Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, former Dean James M. Landis of the Harvard Law School, former Senator Herbert Lehman, and various members of the Harvard Law School faculty.

In private practice he has been a member of the Washington law firm of Landis, Cohen, Schwartz & Ruben.

Mr. Schwartz has that admirable combination of a first-rate technician in the law and an individual moved by deep consideration and compassion for his fellow human beings swept from their moorings by the cruel tides of war and spread of authoritarianism in its wake.

Mr. Schwartz is a native of Baltimore, Md., where he was born on April 17, 1916. He received a B.S. degree from the Georgtown University School of Foreign Service in 1936 and his L.L.B. degree from the Harvard Law School in 1939. From 1944 to 1946 he was in active Navy service and was discharged as a lieutenant.

The President is to be congratulated for making this appointment of such high caliber so particularly qualified by experience and understanding for the important post he is to fill.

I ask unanimous consent to have the New York Times editorial to which I have referred printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

GOOD SENSE ON IMMIGRATION

The administration's decision to appoint Abba P. Schwarz as Chief of the State Department's Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs reflects a recognition that immigrants make a positive contribution to this country and that the officials in charge of admitting them should not be primarily policemen.

The scheduled reorganization of the bureau will transfer out the security functions and leave Mr. Schwartz in charge of immigration, visa, passport and refugee matters—areas in which his broad experience with international agencies in this field should prove exceptionally useful. His long identification with humanitarian efforts in international migration indicates he will bring to his new post the compassion and understanding that are badly needed in the administration of existing regulations.

Since we have in the past criticized Representative FRANCIS E. WALTER for the restrictive provisions of the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act, it is pleasant to acknowledge his service in recommending Mr. Schwartz for the State Department post. Mr. WALTER also performed ably yesterday in appealing to the House to give President Kennedy freedom of action in deciding questions of economic aid to Communist Poland and Yugoslavia. His constructive cooperation with the administration in these matters advances the national interest.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination of Abba P. Schwartz to be Administrator, Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs, Department of State?

The nomination was confirmed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the President be immediately notified of the confirmation of this nomination.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. I move that the Senate resume the consideration of legislative business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate resumed the consideration of legislative business.

GRANTS FOR FAMILY CLINICS FOR DOMESTIC AGRICULTURAL MIGRATORY WORKERS

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 1130) to amend title III of the Public Health Service Act to authorize grants for family clinics for domestic agricultural migratory workers, and for other purposes, which was, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That title III of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C., ch. 6A, subch. II) is amended by inserting at the end of part A thereof the following new section:

"GRANTS FOR FAMILY HEALTH SERVICE CLINICS FOR DOMESTIC AGRICULTURAL MIGRATORY WORKERS

"SEC. 310. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964, and the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, such sums, not to exceed $3,000,000 for any year, as may be necessary to enable the Surgeon General (1) to make grants to public and other nonprofit agencies, institutions, and organizations for paying part of the cost of (i) establishing and operating family health service clinics for domestic agricultural migratory workers and their families, including training persons to provide services in the establishing and operating of such clinics, and (ii) special projects to improve health services for and the health conditions of domestic agricultural migratory workers and their families, including training persons to provide health services for or otherwise improve the health conditions of such migratory workers and their families, and (2) to encourage and cooperate in programs for the purpose of improving health services for or otherwise improving the health conditions of domestic agricultural migratory workers and their families."

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a statement I have prepared.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR WILLIAMS OF NEW JERSEY ON HEALTH BILL S. 1130

The 18th century philosopher, Dennis Diderot, perceptively observed that "it is far better to work at the prevention of misery, than to multiply places of refuge for the miserable."

This legislative body in the last session, and the House yesterday, in passing the health bill, S. 1130, transformed Diderot's abstract wisdom into a realistic legislative program designed to eliminate the substandard health conditions among our migratory farm families. In brief, this program provides Federal funds for a 3-year period, to stimulate State and local health programs in areas seriously affected by the seasonal influx of migrant citizens.

In a few days President Kennedy, who strongly endorsed this legislation, will make an immutable mark in the history of this great Nation. By the enactment of this bill, the Congress will have achieved a historic breakthrough for migratory farm families. These citizens who reap our health-giving harvests have long been denied this Nation's achievements in medicine and science.

In 1939, John Steinbeck's "Grapes of Wrath" electrified a nation still convalescing from the depression. More recently, La Follette fought long and hard to make democracy a reality for these people whose daily lives mock our notions of equality. And although their health problems have long been recognized, the Congress has never passed legislation of immediate, practical help to the men, women and children in our domestic farm labor force.

If, as President Kennedy has said, the true measure of a nation is its success in fulfilling the promise for a better life for each citizen, then each of us here today should welcome this opportunity to make this promise a reality and this Nation the embodiment of justice.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, last year the Senate passed the bill. The House changed it in two respects. It limited the program to $3 million a year for 3 years. It eliminated an advisory council. It seems to me that the basic purposes of the bill have been preserved as the Senate passed it. I move that the Senate concur in the House amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I should like to take this opportunity to congratulate warmly our distinguished leader in this field, the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. WILLIAMS], who has worked so assiduously not only for the present bill and other migratory labor bills, in support of which I have been glad to join with him, but also for other measures as to which I was not able to join him. He has been equally assiduous in relation to all the bills on which he has shown leadership in that field. He is entitled to warm congratulations because of the passage of this, the first of the bills in the important program which he has presented. I congratulate him.

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. I am particularly grateful to my friend, the senior Senator from Florida, because he has been very instrumental in this health measure, which will benefit families who have been left out of regular health programs. Indeed, it is a breakthrough. It is the first legislation of its kind that has been enacted.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I joint the senior Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND] in extending congratulations and commendations to the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. WILLIAMS]. He has been a pioneer in this field. He has had to overcome much in the way of difficulties. He has shown great initiative, and his objectives shine through despite the modesty which is his hallmark.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate adjourns tonight that it adjourn to meet at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

AUTHORIZATION FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET DURING SENATE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Rules and Administration and the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate tomorrow.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

NEW DIRECTIONS—DOWNHILL

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, during the 1960 presidential campaign the American public was subjected to a Madison Avenue selling job to the effect that American prestige had slipped as a result of the foreign policies of the Eisenhower administration.

Suddenly, the New Frontier with its policy of coalition, confusion, and concession marched up the "prestige hill" and proceeded to march right back down again. The American public no longer can hear the cry of diminishing prestige. I might add that I have always advocated that respect was more desirable than prestige but the CCC advisers in the Washington rabbit warrens once thought differently.

Then, Mr. President, came Cuba, Laos, the Berlin wall, west New Guinea, the Congo, Berlin access routes, and again Cuba, and again "the wall."

We no longer hear of American prestige but, what is worse, we no longer hear of respect for our positions.

As a ghastly reminder of the days when the American public were exposed to the CCC shell game, I ask unanimous consent that a most interesting article by Constantine Brown be printed at this point in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

AMERICA'S LOW PRESTIGE IN EUROPE—U.S. LEADERSHIP BLAMED FOR LETTING AGGRESSORS WIN IN MANY AREAS

(By Constantine Brown)

MUNICH.—Much has been written in the last year by newspapermen reporting from Europe that the policies followed by the United States have brought its prestige to the lowest ebb in contemporary history.

In 3 weeks of travel through Switzerland and Germany your reporter has talked not only with responsible leaders but also with average citizens. In this city there was an occasion to combine a social visit and a political discussion with an old friend who, since the early days of the American occupation, has been a strong advocate of a pro-American policy for Germany. To him, America has always been the world beacon of justice and human rights.

I shall try to present in condensed form a long conversation which, in the mind of this reporter, represents the views of not only Germans, but of many European leaders regarding Washington's new policies.

"The Europeans," my German friend pointed out, "have frequently misunderstood America's policies. This is inevitable among the democracies who have different conceptions concerning freedom. But we all believed that you would never tolerate the real meaning of freedom to be snuffed out anywhere in the world. We Germans know what it is to lose freedom and our civil rights. And when you demolished Hitler for us, we believed we could look to America to lead the way for our country to regain its democracy. And we always believed that you would continue to do your utmost to prevent aggression—from whatever quarter it might come.

"But in these last few years, and especially in the last few months, we have suffered a sort of slow shock; we have reluctantly come to the conclusion that you regard aggression with equanimity, provided it is perpetrated by the Communists or neutralists. You have established the principle that aggression can pay dividends for the aggressors."

He then began to enumerate concrete cases. He started with the little enclaves such as Goa, belonging to Portugal on the Indian continent, which was gobbled up by the Indian armies overnight, needlessly reminding me that our only reaction was some outraged words from the lips of United Nations Ambassador Stevenson, and more foreign aid to India, the aggressor. Added to this has been outright hostility by Washington toward Portugal, a stanch ally.

The next example was our hostility toward President Tshombe of Katanga, a

Public Law 87-692
87th Congress, S. 1130
September 25, 1962

An Act

76 STAT. 592.

To amend title III of the Public Health Service Act to authorize grants for family clinics for domestic agricultural migratory workers, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That title III of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C., ch. 6A, subch. II) is amended by inserting at the end of part A thereof the following new section:

Public health.
Migratory workers.
58 Stat. 691.
42 USC 241-242g.

"GRANTS FOR FAMILY HEALTH SERVICE CLINICS FOR DOMESTIC AGRICULTURAL MIGRATORY WORKERS

"SEC. 310. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964, and the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, such sums, not to exceed $3,000,000 for any year, as may be necessary to enable the Surgeon General (1) to make grants to public and other nonprofit agencies, institutions, and organizations for paying part of the cost of (i) establishing and operating family health service clinics for domestic agricultural migratory workers and their families, including training persons to provide services in the establishing and operating of such clinics, and (ii) special projects to improve health services for and the health conditions of domestic agricultural migratory workers and their families, including training persons to provide health services for or otherwise improve the health conditions of such migratory workers and their families, and (2) to encourage and cooperate in programs for the purpose of improving health services for or otherwise improving the health conditions of domestic agricultural migratory workers and their families."

Approved September 25, 1962.

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